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SEPTIMUS



“You are fortunate, boy, in having so soft-hearted a judge.”

SEPTIMUS

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BY

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PREFACE

THIS is the Junior book of the series of Latin Readers of which *Caesariana* and *Orbis Terrarum* have already been published. It is intended to be used during the first year of any Latin Course, and, with a good form, might even be started during the first term.

The text is constructed in a definite order of difficulty based, though not rigidly, on *The First Two Years of Latin* (Christophers). Used in conjunction with some regular grammar and syntax book, the Reader should be sufficient to cover about three terms' work. A deliberate attempt has been made, in constructing the Latin, to give sufficient practice in those points of importance most commonly occurring at this stage in grammar, usage or vocabulary.

Every teacher of Latin has had to face at one time or another the problem of the almost complete dearth of Readers in the Elementary Stage. The present Authors have felt that most of those which are available are dull from the point of view of subject-matter, and either feeble in Latinity or excessively difficult; and their aim in this Reader has been to avoid all these weaknesses. The subject-matter, though it is open to obvious criticism, will have, they believe, for young pupils, a greater semblance of reality than is usual in Latin books. The Latin has been written so far as possible with an eye to rhythm and idiom as well as to verbal or grammatical structure—it is, in intention at least, Latin and not merely Latinised English.

It is almost impossible to keep a First Reader

sufficiently easy, and this is one of the reasons for the lack of effectiveness in most books of the kind. In many cases the dullness, too, adds to the difficulty with which young people have to cope: there is no flow of the story, no enthusiasm to carry them along. Enliven the subject-matter and you can remove much of the slowness, and with that much of the boredom. In this book the continuity of purpose which only a story can give will help to this end.

Some of the sections have been written in dialogue form, so that teachers who so wish may enliven their teaching by dramatisation; but those teachers who know the value of such methods will readily find in the text further opportunities for similarly encouraging fluency in speech and thought.

Mr McCall's illustrations, which are intended rather to convey the atmosphere of the story than to depict accurate detail, are an innovation in this type of book, but the Authors believe that the artist has admirably performed his task; and his spirited interpretations will win him the gratitude of those who use the book.

E. H. G.

R. L. C.

K. D. R.

EDINBURGH, 1936

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed description of the experimental procedures and the statistical tools employed.

3. The third part of the document presents the results of the study, showing the trends and patterns observed in the data. It includes several tables and graphs to illustrate the findings.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the implications of the results and provides recommendations for future research. It highlights the areas that need further exploration and the potential applications of the findings.

5. The final part of the document is a conclusion that summarizes the key points of the study and reiterates the importance of the research.

INTRODUCTION

THE language you are learning was the language once of a very great people, and you will find it both interesting and useful to know something about the Romans, because the study of so great a people will amply repay you. If you understand them more, you will understand better the history of the world, and the times in which you live to-day. For centuries the Romans fought for their existence ; for centuries they governed the world and bent its peoples more and more to their will ; for centuries they fought against a decay and decline they could not avoid, and in the end they fell.

History is not a series of disconnected bits, say, Chinese history, Greek history, Roman history, Medieval history, Modern history, of which none except the last has anything to do with you. The history of man is all one piece, and what happened 2000 years ago may be even more important now than then. For instance if Hannibal, the great general from African Carthage, had crushed and shattered Italian Rome as he tried to do, the world as we know it, with all its ideas and people, would be very different. If then we wanted to understand everything, we should have to know the whole of history. No mind is great enough for that, but we can at least make the plunge into one or two of the past ages.

The Roman is the one of which we know most ; it is the nearest of " ancient " periods to what we call " modern " times. When we read what great Romans

thought of the deeds and thoughts of their countrymen and the rest of the world they knew, or when we study the relics of their civilisation, we shall find that in many ways they were extraordinarily like ourselves. In spite of modern science and machinery, the basis of human life is much the same as it was more than two thousand years ago. Rome had her "conservatives, liberals, socialists, communists"; she had to face the problems of unemployment and the dole; Rome had big business men and literary cliques, jockeys and prize-fighters, public baths and public games. Practically all the topics which are argued in our newspapers and in the clubs entered into Roman life; and the joys and hopes and fears of to-day were felt by men in the streets of Rome or of the other great cities of the Empire, or in the towns and villages and farms that spread over the face of the Western world.

This book only takes you on a fanciful trip into the Roman world, and much of our time will be spent in the Underworld, a place that we might think did not exist any more than did the Valhalla of the Vikings. But the great writers made it live in their imagination; and in our small way we shall accompany Septimus to meet a few of the heroes of Rome.

HOW ROME STARTED : THE KINGS

The difficulty about early Roman History is that no one wrote about it until long afterwards. The Romans themselves were too busy tilling the soil and fighting for it, and in those times they did not think much about literature of any kind. No one else thought Rome important enough to deserve a written history. When they did become important, it seemed natural that they should try to associate themselves

with the stories and legends of Greece, since everyone knew the tales of Homer, and it was a sign of distinction to be connected with his poems. So the story was told that Aeneas, prince of Troy, was the founder of Rome ; he had escaped when his city was burnt, and after many wanderings by way of Carthage and Sicily he had settled in Italy on the banks of the Tiber in the country of Latium, and from him descended Romulus, who built the city and was her first king. The story of Aeneas is thrilling ; but so are the facts, so far as we can trace them.

If we go back to 750 B.C. we shall find many tribes living in early Italy. In the south-east and north-west lived tribes who need not worry us because they did not worry the Romans. Over the main body of the country, and especially along its west coast, lived the Italic tribes, who are most important to us. They were of two kinds, mountaineers and lowlanders, and the chief of the lowlanders were the Latins. They lived in Latium, on the west coast, south of the Tiber ; the Romans were a Latin people and Rome was the biggest city of Latium.

In Etruria, just across the Tiber to the north, lived the Etruscans, a mysterious people who were said to have come from Asia Minor and who had overrun the Italic lowlanders. They had also conquered Samnium, to the south of Latium. They were rich and proud and tyrannical, and much less primitive than the Italians.

Over the Lombardy Plain spread the Gauls, or Celts, barbarians who had wandered in from the north and overrun the country.

All round the south coast were studded the cities of Greeks, who came as colonists from the most civilised country in the Mediterranean and planted

themselves to do trade among the primitive tribes of the west.

The Romans were an agricultural people, and as Latium was low-lying and marshy, they had to work hard to make it support them. Still it was perhaps because of this that they were left in peace when the Etruscans overran their richer neighbour Samnium. On the other hand, the surrounding mountaineers, such as the Volsci, coveted the country and harried the Latins, so that they were not given the chance to forget that in their world might was right, and spear and shield as necessary to a farmer as his plough.

Rome was founded in 753 B.C. on one of a group of seven hills to the south of the Tiber. Two local tribes probably were concerned, but they soon became one people, the Romans. They were governed by a king, who acted as chief judge, high priest and Field-Marshal. He was assisted by a council of elders, the Senate, who came from rich and noble families. These "gentes" were Patricians and had privileges which the common "Plebeians" did not enjoy. Indeed the "plebs" existed almost on sufferance, as though they were foreigners. But there was nothing to stop them from becoming wealthy.

The kings—there were seven of them according to the story—seem to have been quite enlightened in their actions. They built temples, organised religious service, fixed the festivals and sacrifices; they encouraged trade and industry, and the fourth king built a port at Ostia, and threw a bridge across the Tiber—which means that trade was increasing and that Rome wished to have closer dealings with Etruria. They also led their people against the neighbouring cities; and their conquests increased the power of Rome.

The last three kings were, surprisingly, Etruscans.

Perhaps there had been an invasion, but more likely the Etruscans had been getting a peaceful foothold for a long time. The sixth king, Servius Tullius, who had once been a slave, was the greatest of the Roman kings, and like our own Henry VII, was a business man and a popular leader. He saw that there was a big and wealthy class of citizens who had no say in politics because they were not Patricians ; so he altered the " comitia," the Assembly, in such a way that all could vote in it, and their influence depended on their wealth : but the poor could not be oppressed. The last king, Tarquinius Superbus, was cruel and violent, and after a particularly bad example of his villainy the citizens rose under Brutus and drove out the kings in 509 B.C., and swore they would have kings no more.

HOW THEY CONQUERED ITALY : PATRICIANS AND PLEBEIANS

After the kings had been driven out the Romans began to show what stuff they were made of. They were utterly devoted to their land, and if any people tried to steal it to add to their own land, they soon found themselves soundly beaten.

The most acute danger came from the surrounding mountaineers, the Aequi and Volsci, who wanted to seize the coast. The struggle went on for nearly a hundred years, and in order to cope with the danger the Romans formed the cities of Latium into a League. This Latin League is an important institution and was a great help to the Romans at this stage. Another astute move which they made was an alliance with the Hernici, who could strike at the Aequi from behind. It was during this war that Cincinnatus was fetched from the plough to be dictator and succeeded in finally

breaking the enemy's power. By 400 B.C. the Romans had conquered the Aequi and Volsci and settled military garrisons, called "coloniae," in their countries.

Then came the turn of the Etruscans. There had been frequent conflicts, but the Etruscans were beginning to decline in power. They had two other enemies besides Rome. The Gauls were harrying them in the north, and in 474 B.C. the Greek ruler of Sicilian Syracuse smashed their sea-power at the battle of Cumae. For forty years there was peace with them, but they became troublesome again, and in 406 B.C. the Romans laid siege to Veii, an Etruscan town a few miles from Rome on the other side of the Tiber. After ten years they destroyed the city and divided its land among themselves. The final victory was due to Camillus, who was clearly a great general and according to Livy's story an honourable man too; for when the treacherous schoolmaster of Falerii tried to betray his city to the Romans, Camillus refused scornfully to take advantage of the offer.

Then came a terrible shock. Down from the north, right through Etruria, came the fierce and barbarous tribes of the Gauls. The Romans scattered before this strange wild enemy, and the city was abandoned and sacked in 390 B.C. Only the Capitol was saved, and the Gauls had to be bribed with gold to go away. But the Roman character was not of the sort that would give in to misfortune, and their first answer was to reorganise the Latin League more closely, and reform the army and the state. But then, just as Rome was turning south to face the next enemy, the Samnites, a second staggering blow fell. The cities of the Latin League realised that Rome was threatening their freedom, and revolted in 340 B.C. But it was too late now, and within three years the revolt was broken, and Rome

made it clear that she was mistress in Latium. She did away with the League, and made its members into inferior citizens of the Roman state—half-subjects, half-allies; these were called the “Latin citizens.” So the Romans had come out of their two great trials stronger than ever at home and more dangerous further afield.

The tale of the Samnites is soon told. They were great fighters and it took fifty years of ups and downs before they submitted. From Samnium the Roman steam-roller went on to the Greek cities of the south. The Greeks were led by Tarentum, which called in the assistance of a great soldier, Pyrrhus of Epirus. Neither his genius nor his strange elephants could overcome Rome; and in the end the south-coast cities became subject to Rome. So now in 270 B.C. she was in authority over all Italy except the Lombardy Plain, which was still in the hands of the Gauls. Each successive people that was conquered and taken into the Roman state received fewer privileges than the last, so that there was a sort of ladder from the lowest unprivileged class to the highest, that is the full Roman citizens.

But there is much in history besides wars of conquest. In our own day we realise the importance of the struggle between Conservatives and Socialists, and in Rome we have to watch the conflict between the two classes of Plebeians and Patricians, which went on almost all through this time. The Plebeians were not satisfied. There were two consuls now, in place of the one king, and as they were only elected for a year, they could hardly be as oppressive as the last of the kings. But only Patricians could be consuls and the Plebeians felt bitter about this unfair privilege. They were growing in numbers and importance, and they

now shared the task of fighting, which had previously been done entirely by Patricians. In return they received land taken from the conquered peoples, and they were beginning to be powerful enough to want more of a say in the government. But the Patricians were unwilling to give way. So the people appointed leaders of their own, Tribunes of the Plebs, in 494 B.C., and the long struggle towards democracy began. It was hard and often very bitter, but gradually the Plebs gained the right to hold all the offices of the Patricians, even the consulship; and by working through their Tribunes, who held a strange authority and steadily increased it, they finally in 287 B.C. forced through the Lex Hortensia, which made the will of the people equal to law. During this period the strongest weapon they used was a kind of political strike, by which they refused to fight for their country. This is supposed to have happened four times, and on the last occasion they succeeded in turning the constitution into what looked like a democracy.

CONQUEST OF THE WORLD

The Romans were farmers and their lives depended on their land. This explains why they kept on expanding their frontiers. The land was attacked, or threatened with attack, and they defended it, not brilliantly but doggedly; and every time they saved it, they wanted to make sure. Each time there was a new frontier, and then a new advance.

The steam-roller might have stopped in south Italy, but it went on. Just over the straits lay Sicily, a rich land of corn and pasture, and to Sicily had come the Carthaginians, a nation of wealthy and powerful traders from North Africa. Their navies ruled the Mediterra-

nean, the very seas that washed Italian shores. The Roman farmers could not farm the sea, but they could not trust either the sea or the people who might descend from it upon their lands. They foresaw danger, and were tempted to push it a little further back.

That was the beginning of the long struggle with Carthage. The farmers had to build a navy, and somehow they managed to defeat the expert sailors. Sicily fell to them and they had a new outpost over the sea. Then in a second war Carthage fought back under the inspired leadership of the great Hannibal, who struck at the very heart of Rome, its farms and its farmers. For ten years he ravaged the fertile lands of Italy, slaughtering her sons and ruining the countryside. But the doggedness of Rome, and the genius of Scipio Africanus the Elder—one of the best and most attractive men that Rome produced—outdid him in the end; and Spain, which had belonged to Carthage, was added to the property of Rome and turned into a “provincia.”

It was very difficult now for Rome to stop. The common people were tired of war, but the fears as well as the ambitions of Rome compelled her to go on. Hannibal had got help from the king of Macedonia, and the Romans now turned eastward to make themselves secure in that direction too. At first they left the Greeks free after they conquered Philip of Macedon, but then Greece was invaded by an Eastern king, Antiochus, from Asia Minor, who did not realise what it meant to provoke the might of Rome. The legions had to march out again in 190 B.C. and pushed on for the first time into Asia.

This was the turning-point. They found all the wealth of Asia at their feet, and at last they set out deliberately to fight for what they could get instead

of for what they must keep safe. In 146 B.C. Carthage, not yet recovered from the last war, was attacked without excuse and destroyed. In the same year Greece fell, and then Asia Minor, and in 63 B.C. Pompey overwhelmed Mithridates, the last champion of the East. By 50 B.C. when Julius Caesar conquered Gaul, the whole civilised world was under the influence of Rome or else completely in her power.

THE REASON FOR IT : THE BUSINESS INSTINCT

All their lives the Romans were brought up to till the land, to reverence and obey their father as if he were almost a god, and to look to those who governed them, the Patres, as the fathers of their country. They gathered their harvest, and fought when the need arose. But when the fighting went overseas they could not so easily go, and in time they ceased to go, and other people, professional soldiers, were paid to do the fighting. With success came all the luxuries which the world had to offer, and the Romans wanted to have their share. Many had had their lands ruined during Hannibal's war, and had never recovered. The less active and efficient drifted into the city; the others, fiercely determined to do something with their energy, turned it to other ends.

Thousands of Romans found that money-making suited them better than farming or fighting or unemployment, and put all their energies into becoming successful business men. We Britons should know how trade follows the flag, and the flag follows trade. In Rome the legions and the business men followed each other, and there arose the desire to make money out of what they could conquer. During the last hundred years or so of the Republic between 150 and

50 B.C., business played an increasingly important part in Roman politics, and the great men whom Rome produced in considerable numbers at this time found themselves faced with the most complicated problems and difficulties.

A nation cannot pass through such changes without being utterly altered—perhaps even ruined—in the process. The change at Rome was as violent as that of the Industrial Revolution in England. Once business on a large scale started, agriculture was ruined. The farmers got into the hands of money-lenders; and once in debt they rarely got out of it. The land fell into the hands of the business men, and the farmers either joined the unemployed in the towns, or became day-labourers on the estates of the wealthy.

Things were made worse because every Roman victory sent a host of captive slaves to Italy. The business men—land-sharks we might call them—bought up the slaves as a cheap way of working their huge estates, and the small farmer could not compete, or even make a living. This discontent and misery was bound to lead, as it did later in France and Russia, to political disturbances.

The last time we took note of the government it looked as if it were to be a full democracy. The Plebs had got what they wanted, and their Tribunes presiding in their own assembly could pass measures which were equivalent to laws. But then they were content to leave things as they were; the Senate managed pretty well, and a Roman preferred to let people with experience carry on his business so long as they did it well. The obvious men were the Senate.

The Senate, however, began to turn into a new type and a new class. The richer Plebeians joined in with the Patricians and formed a wealthy aristocracy of what

we call to-day "vested interests"; and it was almost impossible for anyone who did not belong to these few families to get into positions of authority, such as the consulship or praetorship. The Plebs grew restless, turbulent and dangerous; and the Tribunes of the Plebs became leaders of reform or even revolution. There was rioting and bloodshed when the first reformers, Tiberius and Caius Gracchus, tried to alter things in 133 and 123 B.C.; and this state of affairs lasted on and off, getting worse and worse, until at last the Republic, that is the government of the senatorial nobility, fell.

THE NEW ROMAN WORLD : DICTATORS

It was high time that something was done. The position of some of the citizens was like that of the lowest slaves, men who, like our own factory workers in the past, were thrown on to the scrap heap when their capacity to work diminished. The slaves themselves worked in huge gangs like American Plantation Slaves, chained together; there were slave revolts in Sicily and Italy, and the slaves were so dangerous that Crassus, when he had put down the Spartacist revolt in 73 B.C., crucified his captives and lined the Appian Way with crosses—to encourage the others.

Nor had the Italian allies much reason to love the Senate. They saw Rome filled with a mass of idlers who enjoyed political and other privileges which they as Italians and not Romans did not share. They demanded their rights but the Senate refused. One Roman, the tribune Drusus, tried to stand up for the Italians in 90 B.C.; and when he was murdered, they rose against Rome. They had sworn an oath to stand by Drusus, and they fought for revenge and for the

citizenship he had promised them. And they got it, but only after a stupid and bloodthirsty war.

The provincials at this time might be either perfectly happy or perfectly miserable, and the problem of provincial government was always at the back of men's minds. Statesmen like Gracchus, Drusus, Sulla or Pompey, in one way or another made their contribution. The trouble was that it depended entirely on the governor how the provincials were treated; for the governor had unlimited and uncontrolled "imperium." If he was a good governor, they paid moderate taxes and enjoyed the benefits that Rome gave—protection, good roads, harbours, water-supply, theatres and so on. If he was bad, they were miserable; they paid exorbitant taxes, were eaten out of house and home by insolent soldiers, might be imprisoned, or whipped, or even crucified, as Verres crucified the man on the seashore of Sicily as a cruel jest, when he was governor there in 70 B.C.

Rome itself was often in a shocking state. From the time of the Gracchi there were few periods when there was not some disturbance, even if it did not reach the danger-level of Catiline's conspiracy in 63 B.C., the year of Cicero's consulship. Politicians had their own gangs—as when Clodius' gang fought with Milo's and the Senate looked on helplessly. It was like Chicago at its worst. The empire seemed in real danger of falling to pieces through decay at its centre: the government which had done for a city would not do for the whole world, and the Senate refused to make the necessary changes.

There are times, when things get very complicated, when salvation in politics can only come through one man. The difficulty is to find a man great enough. We have seen men who have rebuilt nations in our

own times, or who think they have. But Rome produced a man who virtually rebuilt the world in six years. Julius Caesar did the work of a host, and his life makes a thrilling story; he himself was one of the most gifted men who have ever lived, and he made possible the changes through which Rome carried on her civilising work as an Empire for three or four hundred years more.

The way Caesar worked was to gain the leadership of the Plebs, and with their backing, and in the teeth of the Senate, to win such power that in the end they drove him to civil war in their attempt to bring him down. It took him five years and seven campaigns before he crushed the Senate; in the intervals he set himself, as dictator, to re-make the Roman empire. The details we must pass over; the important thing is that in future the whole world looked to a single man, and because that man was Caesar, the world began to breathe again. Caesar saw things so simply and directly that he went straight to the point, and after his murder in 44 B.C.—which was followed by a further thirteen years of civil war—his heir and successor, Augustus, was able to establish justice, and law and order, and security and peace. He was the first Roman Emperor and he lived long enough to make his work secure. The Emperor became the good guardian of mankind, and in time he even came to be worshipped as a god.

Augustus was helped very considerably in his work by the poets and authors of the time, and the Augustan Age is usually regarded as the finest period of Roman literature. There had been writers of the very first class before. Lucretius and Catullus, who died about 50 B.C., will bear comparison with poets of any time or age; so will Cicero and Caesar who died in 42 and

44 B.C., as prose writers. But the literary circle of Maecenas, one of the "Ministers" of Augustus, a circle which included Vergil and Horace, produced much of the best and most important work that we know. Both Vergil and Horace used their powers in support of the efforts of Augustus towards the pacification and restoration of Roman greatness; and their influence was enormous.

HOW WE COME INTO IT

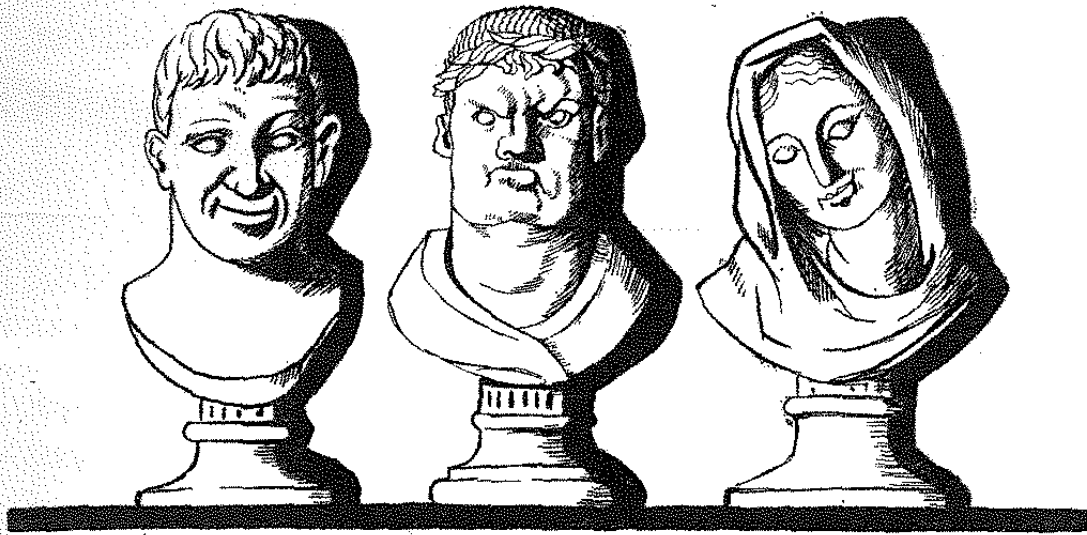
The story of Rome does not end with Augustus. For 460 years after his death there were Emperors of Rome. But his rule, and that of his first few successors, marks the height of prosperity and decency in the ancient world. Even under the rule of semi-madmen like Gaius, or tyrants like Nero—who during the first part of his reign was nothing like the notorious black-guard of legend—the rest of the Empire was well governed and happy.

The decline began at the centre of the Empire. Its weakness was that the army, and especially the imperial bodyguard, usurped the right to appoint the Emperor and often chose badly or foolishly. Besides, too much power was beyond the capacity of a human brain to endure, and human nature could not stand up to the strain of the effort demanded. After the age of the Antonines, from A.D. 140 to 180, the world entered on a long and wretched period of tyranny, civil war and assassination, while more and more the Empire was laid open to the inroads of the barbarians who eventually pushed it to its fall.

But Rome has been almost more powerful since her decline than at any other period. The books we read are printed in Roman characters; our language is full

of Latin words ; the laws that govern us are largely founded on Roman law. The idea of the Roman Empire has affected not only the Holy Roman Empire of the Middle Ages but the history of Christianity, and many ideas which the Romans first produced are still at work among us to-day.

The Romans held the world of Western Europe—our world—and as history goes it is not so very long since they departed. They were a great people, and they left us a great legacy, so that the more we understand the Romans and their achievement, the better shall we understand human nature, and the world in which we live.

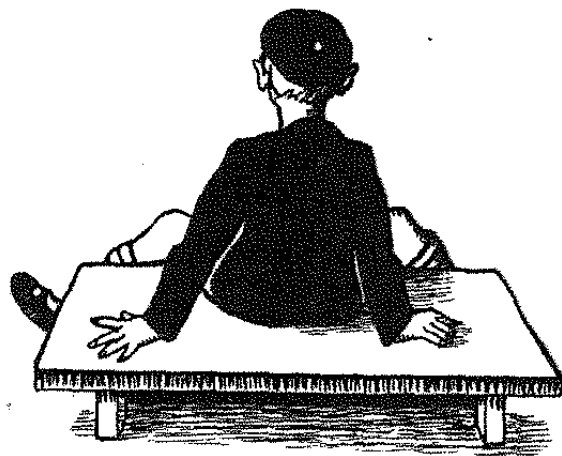


PROLOGUE

HOW IT ALL BEGAN

SEPTIMUS had spent a long time in the Museum, and he was tired. He had been looking round at all the exhibits that had to do with ancient Rome, and like many other people he found a great interest in what was very old. Many of these Roman things had existed for at least two thousand years: the thought almost made him hold his breath, for fear that at last they should crumble away and fall into dust.

But besides the simple fact that they were old, he had another interest in them. It had occurred to him suddenly, when he had been looking



round for a time, that he knew something about some of these things. It was not very often, he thought, that the things they had to learn about in school turned up in real life. But here was an exception to that rule, for now he was looking with his own eyes at some of the very things that he had read of in his Latin books. Here were actual objects that the Romans had seen and thought about and made, two thousand and more years ago. It made the Romans and their language much more real to him.

Amongst other things he could see statues and busts of some of the actual men whose names he had come across in his Latin books. Before to-day he had sometimes thought that they did not belong to the real world : they had lived so long ago that you could not really think of them as having existed at all ; as thinking and talking and fighting and working and playing as the Latin books said they did. But there they were, a whole row of Roman heads, looking straight in front of them from their shelf on the wall opposite to him. Several times, as his gaze wandered round over the show-cases and exhibits in the big room, it seemed almost as though they caught his eye, and he had to look twice to make sure that they were not watching him. They were the people who had once spoken Latin and governed the world, and left behind them books that people had loved and preserved carefully, and that were always sure to find someone who

liked to read them. People said that Latin was a dead language because it was not in general use any more. But it had lasted, and still it lasted, in spite of that.

Those Romans were dead too, a long time ago, but it made them seem none the less real, when you remembered all the things they had done, and could see so many things that they had made, and especially when you looked at the line of heads on the opposite wall.

Septimus looked at them closely now. There was Julius Caesar, for instance. He seemed much more real at this moment than Septimus's own Uncle Julius, who was supposed to be calling for him at the Museum at half-past three. He must be late, because Septimus had come here at two o'clock, and that seemed much more than an hour and a half ago. He had no watch with him. That was the worst of trying to mend things yourself. He could have gone to look for a clock, but he was very comfortable sitting here, looking at the old Roman heads which still appeared so much alive.

It seemed almost as if they might be talking to each other—perhaps even about him—the moment that he took his eyes off them. But he could not catch them at it, however quickly he turned back to them, and he began to feel a little uncomfortable. There was no one else in the room, and he was sure the Roman heads were watching him. Some of them looked none

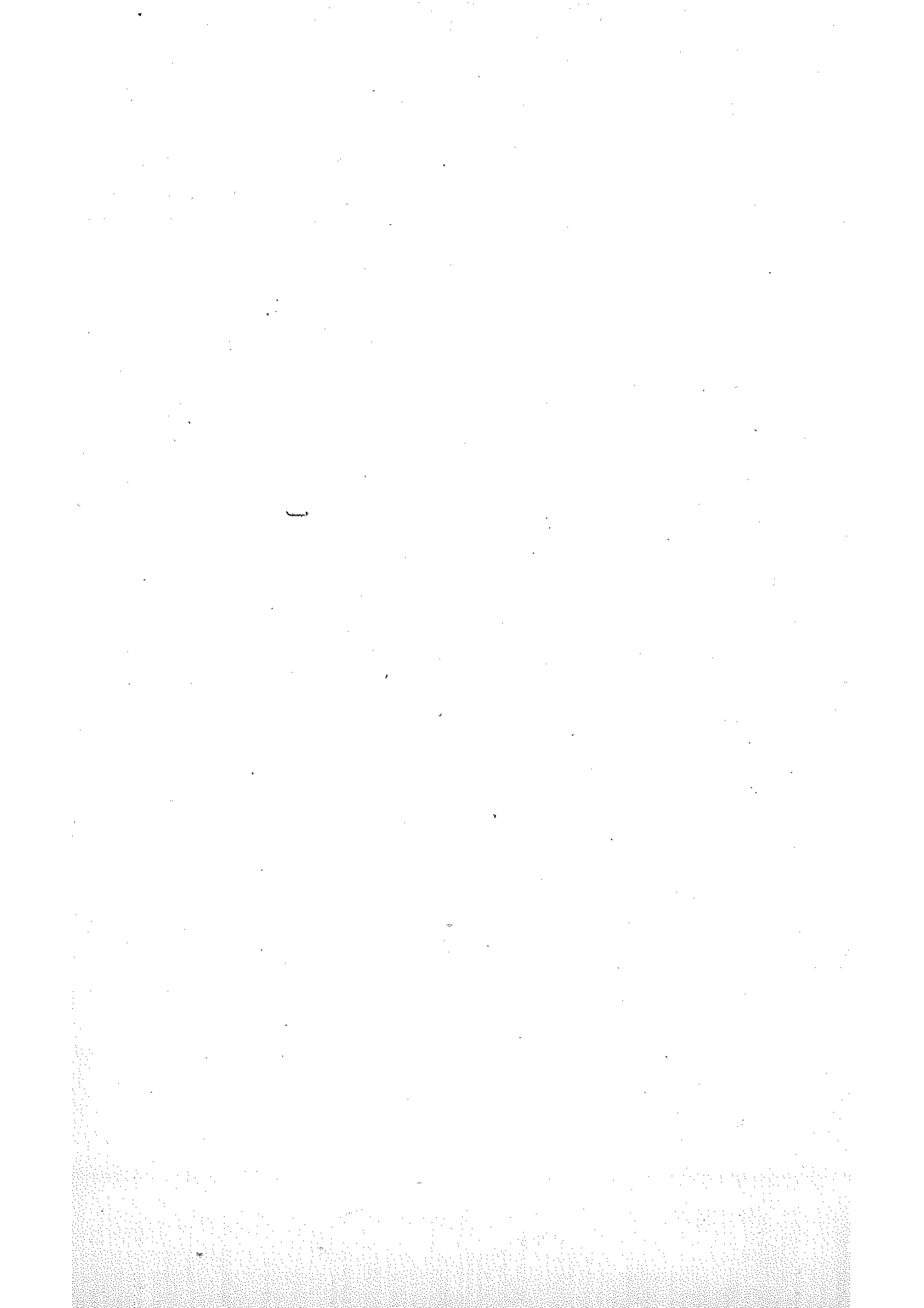
too pleasant, he thought. Julius Caesar was all right, in spite of his sternness. A glance would tell you that he was a very great man, but that you need not be afraid. He had the distant sort of expression that people have who rarely bother to be unkind. But there was a fat-faced one, the Emperor Nero, who had a nasty look about him—boastful and sly and cruel. Septimus did not think he would care to meet him when there was no one else in sight, and he looked round apprehensively. He was still alone in the big room.

But it was ridiculous to think of meeting any of them. He smiled to himself at the thought of coming across Nero on the top of a bus, in his robes and his laurel-wreath, and with his fiddle under his arm. Septimus vaguely remembered a story about Nero fiddling while Rome burned, but it was too much of an effort to recall the details.

Thinking about Nero and how unpleasant he must have been, Septimus turned lazily to have another look at him. Then he had a great shock. He was certain that one of the heads had moved—the one at the end of the row. There it was again, flinching its shoulder up exactly as if it felt a draught, and glancing round as if it wanted to discover where it came from. Septimus was so amazed that he automatically looked in the same direction himself: and there, sure enough, was a door a little way ajar in the

corner. Curious, he thought, that he had not noticed it before ; perhaps that was due to his drowsiness. But the really odd thing was that through the crack of the open door a strange light seemed to be coming. It was not electric light : it was too yellow for that. It was more like sunlight, and stronger sunlight than he had ever seen in his life. That was particularly curious, because when he came into the Museum the streets had been cold and dull under November rain.

Septimus got up from his comfortable seat and went across to investigate. He pushed the door wide open, and what he saw before him then made him cry out aloud in astonishment. " Edepol ! " he said.





I

Septimus finds himself in a strange place and starts to investigate. Conditions are trying, but he walks along resolutely for a long time.

I. Septimus sic immōtus stābat. deinde iterum “ēdepol!” inquit, et per iānuam statim prōcēdit. nam melius vidēre cupit quod ex adverso habet. via erat longa et recta; longē ante puerum patēbat et cupressōs multās et altās utrimque habēbat. ultrā cupressōs agrī erant aequī, et collēs exiguī haud procul campum claudēbant.

Septimus locum diu spectāvit, dōnec radii sōlis oculōs praestringēbant. rēs autem



“ēdepol!”

mīra erat, et puer p̄mo timēbat, quod sōlem tam splendidum nunquam vīderat. itaque ad iānuam retro sē vertit; nam rursus intrāre volēbat. sed ecce! nulla iām iānuā erat; nihil vidēbat nisi viam longam et rectam, cupressōs, agrōs, collēs. Septimus tamen, quī nōn puer timidus erat, per viam ambulāre et locum temptāre constituit. prōcēdit igitur et diu per viam ambulat; et quamquam p̄mō sōl calidus puerum torrēbat, pergere non dēsinit, et omnia óculis diligenter explōrat.

As night is approaching, Septimus finds an odd stone by the wayside and proceeds to study it. He is still trying to read the inscription carved on the stone, when a man in a travelling carriage appears.

2. Tandem, ubi puer fessus iām erat, nōx appetēbat et tenebrae tristēs omnia obsūrābant. vallis autem, quā via ducēbat, non iām ita lāta erat, sed collēs utrimque apparēbant. Septimus et angustiās illās et tenebrās timēbat; itaque tardē iām ambulābat et considere volēbat, cum subitō lapidem, velut monumentum, ex adversō vīdit, et statim gradum accelerāvit. ubi autem tūtus eō advēnit, constitit et litterās legere temptābat, quās in lapide lopicīda scripserat:

APPIUS CLAUDIUS CENSOR FECIT
AD URBEM MILLIA VI

Septimus monumentum diu spectābat, sed verba obscūra puerum miserum nihil adiuvābant. circā cupressī altae in margine viae caelum paene obscurābant. Septimus autem in saxō consīdit ; locum ignorābat ; verba obscūra mentem sollicitābant ; cupressī altae et dīrum silentium animum terrēbant. rursus monumentum, viam, cupressōs spectāvit. et iām noctis tenebrae pavōrem augēbant, cum subitō hominem procul vīdit, quī raedae operā celeriter advolābat. ad raedam igitur Septimus pavidus appropinquāvit. ōs pallidum erat et oculī madidī, sed sic hominem compellāvit :

A conversation follows between Septimus and the stranger. Each notes that the other is oddly dressed, and Septimus learns that he is in Italy.

3. SEPTIMUS : o vir optime ! adiuvā, quaesō, puerum miserum. ignōtus ignōtā in terrā errō. (*Then, looking at the stranger more closely*) sed quis tū es, quī vestēs ita novās geris ? nonne brācās gerere dēbēs ?

STRANGER : brācās-ne dixistī ? brācās gerunt Persae : ego cīvis Rōmānus sum. ecce, tunicam lāneam, sicut semper, gerō ;

paenulam autem et pilleum gerō, quod viātor nunc forīs iter faciō.

SEPTIMUS : iām meminī. tabulam Londiniī in lūdō vīdī :—senātor Rōmānus in forō stābat et hūiusmodī vestīmenta et ille gerēbat.

STRANGER : errās, ō puer. senātor iste nōn paenulam sed togam praetextam gerēbat, sī habitum ordinī suō proprium habēbat. nam senātōrēs togam praetextam semper gerunt,—et puerīs quoque praetexta est vestīmentum proprium. cūr tū praetextam nōn geris ?

SEPTIMUS : ignōtus, ut dixī, in terrā ignōtā errō. nōn Rōmānus sum, sed puer Britannicus ; quārē Britannicas gerō vestēs. sed dīc mihi, quaesō ; quis est haec terra ? et (*pointing to the stone*) monumentum quid nuntiat ? nam cuncta obscūra sunt, et domum ire volō.

STRANGER : terra haec Italia est, ō puer ; viam, quā nunc iter facis, Appiam vocant. nam Appius Claudius Censor inter Romam

Capuamque viam fēcit, ut monumentum prōnuntiat,—
 APPIUS CLAUDIUS CENSOR
 FECIT. est regīna viārum.
 etiam (*looking again at the
 milestone*) hīc locus ab urbe
 sex millia passuum distat.

Septimus hears the stranger's destination, learns his name, and joins him in his journey. But the pair meet with an accident.

4. Septimus primō nihil respondit, sed multa in animō cōgitābat de responsis quae advena dabat. deinde “ de primīs quae rogābam ” inquit “ bene me docuisti : iam dē cēterīs mē docē. quis enim haec urbs est ? quis tū es, et unde tam celeriter advolās ? ”

Advena autem ita respondit (tabernārius enim erat ex Suburrā, et Suburra erat urbis regiō infima, ubi pauperēs inopēsque domicilium habēbant) : “ urbs Rōma est. ego caupō sum nōmine Mucrō, et tabernam in Suburrā habeō, ubi vīna bona sed nōn pretiōsa vicinīs meis vendō. ex oppidō Capuā nunc iter faciō, ubi mercātor quīdam fraudulentus vīna pretiōsa sed nōn bona mihi vendere temptābat. iam domum laetus revenio.”

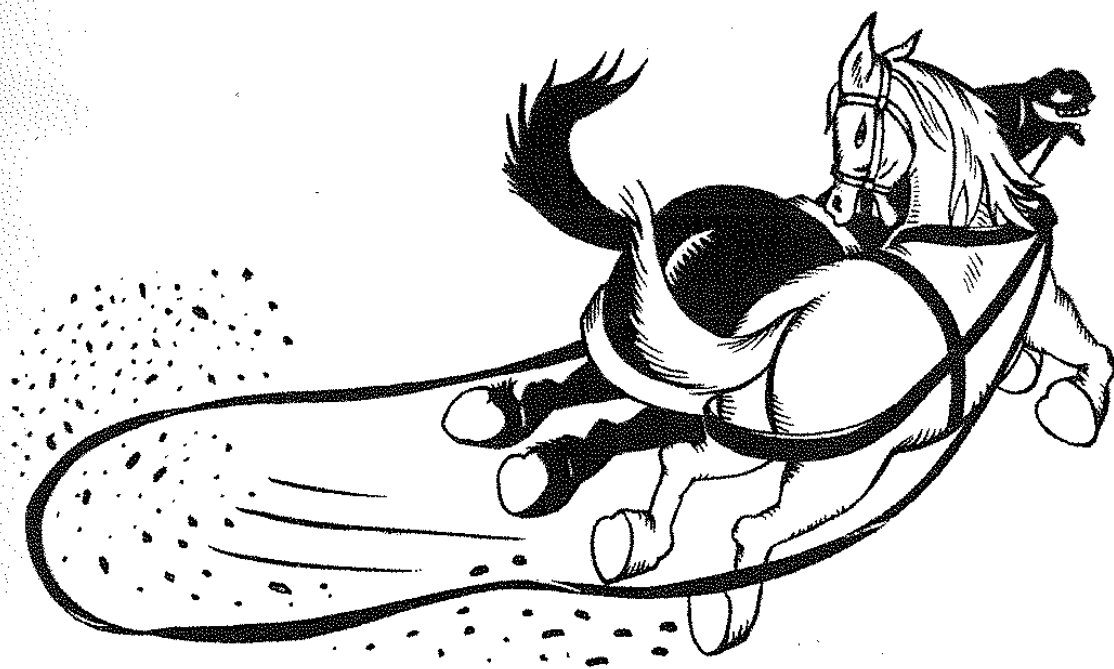
Septimus autem “ at ego Septimus sum

nomine et laetus tua verba audiō” inquit, “nam raeda tua, ut video, duōs viātōrēs facile vehit : at nunc ūnus sōlum inest. ego quoque Rōmam pervenire volō : itaque in raedam ecce ascendō. iter ad urbem Rōmam patet, et noctis umbrae tardōs viātōrēs festināre iubent.”

Puer igitur, ubi ultima haec verba prōnuntiāvit, sine morā prōsiluit et in raedam ascendit. tabernārius autem attonitus dextram tollit et stimulō equōs incitat. prōsiliunt equī ; Septimus tabernāriusque raedae latera prensant, dum ad urbem celeriter advolant. primō tūtī iter faciunt, sed subitō sonus dīrus in aurēs incidit ; rotae titubant ; Mucrō miser habēnas ē dextrā dēmittit ; vīs repentina viātōrēs in terram prōturbat. nam raeda, quia duōs portāre nōlēbat, magnā strāge corruerat. equī autem territī fugā āvolāvērunt.



Septimus was the first to collect himself



Septimus looks round while waiting for his companion to recover, and recognises the place from what he has been told at school.

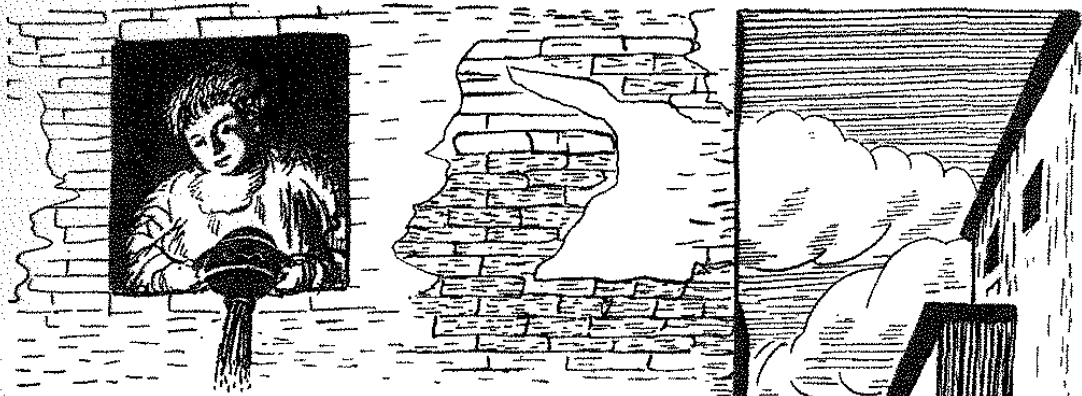
5. Septimus comesque velut mortuū in viā iacēbant, et diū sic manēbant. tum prīmus Septimus sē colligit; locum circumspicit et clādem tōtam comprehendit. deinde nōn sine dolōre sē tollit; sed dolōrem omnem ē mente expellit, ubi locum agnoscit. nam sepulchra multa in viae margine erant: hūius loci imāginem ōlim in lūdō vīderat. itaque hīs verbīs sē compellāvit: “ scīlicet in viā Appiā sumus. raeda enim, quae mē et amīcum meum ad urbem vehēbat, subitō corruit. viam Appiam nunc in mentem revocō. nōn procul hinc Clōdius ōlim in rixā cecidit—Clōdius ille praecipuus Cicerōnī ōrātōrī inimicus fuit, sī rectē magister meus Londiniū rem

narrāvit. et monumenta illa, quae in viae margine videō, mortuōrum cīvium cinerēs conservant. Mucrō autem. . . .”

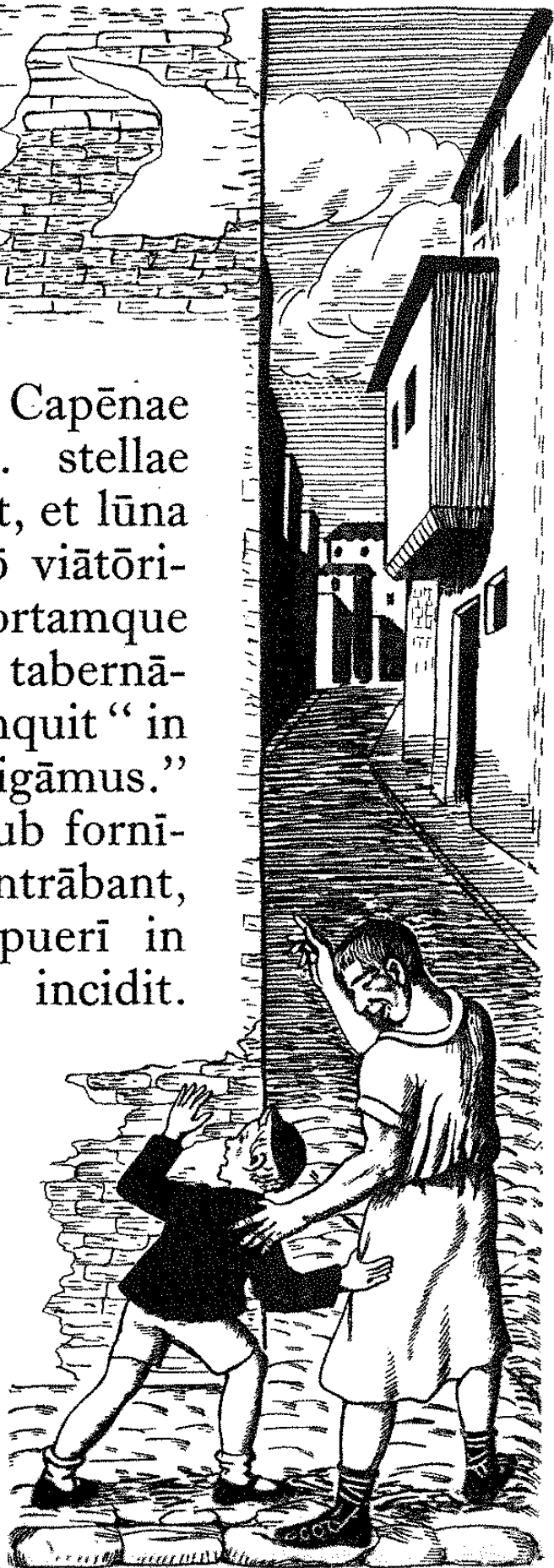
Sed iam tabernārius membra lentē movēbat et magnā vōce gemēbat. ubi puerum videt, clādem tōtam comprehendit et statim sē colligit. homo nātūrā erat facētus, et sepulchra illa digitō indicāvit et ita dixit: “ paene mortuī sumus inter mortuōs, ō Septime. sed, quamquam raeda corruit et equī aufūgērunt, non multum doleō. nam raeda vetusta fuit, et equōrum alter est claudus, alter annos XX natus.”

The two travellers set off for Rome on foot, and make for the inn-keeper's home in the Suburra.

6. Forte haud procul ab urbe aberant. Rōmānī locum vallem Ēgeriae vocābant, quod ibi dea Ēgeria consilium Numae, rēgī Rōmānōrum secundō, dare solēbat. nam Numa, quī sacra et caerimōnias populō Rōmānō instituit, nōn suō sed deae auxiliō lēgēs excōgitāvit. rex autem deam benignam ibi prope viam in valle amoenā vīsere solēbat. hinc igitur Septimus cum tabernāriō ad urbem pedibus ambulāre coepit. silēbat ibi Mucrō, quia de raedā suā fractā cōgitābat; tacēbat Septimus, quod nōn satis animae ad sermōnem habēbat (tam celerī pede alter eum ire cōgēbat).



Iam portae Capēnae appropinquābant. stellae in caelō fulgēbant, et lūna simul ōre serēnō viātōribus arrīdēbat portamque illustrābat. ibi tabernārius “tandem” inquit “in portū paene nāvīgāmus.” dum haec dīcit, sub fornīcem portae iam intrābant, et aquae gutta puerī in caput dēsūper incidit. et tabernārius “maris mentiō” inquit “aquās, ut ego existimō, dēdūcit. claudicat Aqua Claudia, et aquam nōn ōrī sed capitī cīvium bonōrum infundit.” Septimus autem ita re-



“It is safest in the middle”

spondit : “ obscūra dīcis, ō Mucrō, sed, ut rīsus tuus dēmonstrat, facēta.” nam de Aquā Claudiā ignōrābat, quae rīvōs aquae pōtābilis a montibus ad urbem Rōmam dūcēbat.

Inde celeriter per urbem festinant, nec multa dīcunt. nam Septimus saepe sē rogat : “ ubi sunt montēs septem ? magister enim meus Londiniī dē montibus septem urbis Rōmae saepe narrābat.” nec lūnae per lūmen montēs, sed parvōs tantum collēs vidēbat. tum “ quā in parte Tulliānum ? ” “ ubi cadāvera ? ” et multa alia hūiusmodī rogābat. sed, dum per vīcos angustōs iter accelerant, pauca tantum tabernārius dīcit : “ in mediō tūtissimus ībis. nam servī incautī aquam et testās et alia multa ē fenestrīs saepe iaciunt.” deinde, quamquam Septimus multa rogāre volēbat, tacitī prōcēdēbant, dum regiōnem Suburrānam celeriter petunt. mōx in vīcum angustum ad tabernam caupōnis adveniunt.

Septimus and the inn-keeper approach the latter's house in the Suburra. Their cautious progress to the front door does not prevent the inn-keeper's wife from hearing. There follows a one-sided conversation between her and her husband.

7. Tum Mucrō, quī subitō siluerat nec iam celeriter, ut prius, prōcēdēbat, Septimī

bracchium dextrā comprehendit, sinistram ad labra sua levāvit, et “ st ! tacē ” inquit. “ domum advēnimus. hīc habitat mulier immānis, atrōx, formīdolōsa, quae garrula ut cicāda est, informis ut Medūsa, dōliō similis. saepe linguā procācī maritum infēlicem verberat, saepe maritī infelicis caput miserum tundit, saepe clāmōre ingentī eum ē tabernā expellit.” Septimus autem “ quis est haec bēlua ? ” inquit : “ nam dē monstro terribilī mentiōnem fēcistī. multum timeō.”

Respondit Mucrō : “ ēheu ! ō Septime, uxor est mea. ōlim enim locuplētē uxōrem dūcere volēbam, sed prō uxōre molestissimam duxī pestem. sērō domum revenīre nunquam audeo—tam saeva est illa : et nunc sērō vēnimus.” sed puer “ dormit fortasse ” inquit “ uxor tua ; et si dormit, bene est.” “ nunquam dormit illa ” respondit Mucrō. “ semper vigilat, sicut Argus ille quī centum habet oculōs. et iam, nisi sonus aurēs meās fallit, vōcem eius invīsam audiō.”

Ambō silentēs stetērunt. vox fēminae iratae in aurēs incidit : “ intrā, ō scelerāte. sērō domum vēnistī ; nōn sērō poenās dabis. mē miseram ! quid fēcī ? cūr virō tālī nupsī ? quārē monstrum tam crūdēle in gremium meum induxī ? con-

iugem tuam infelicissimam hodiē dēseruisti; mulierem inermem sine ullō auxiliō reliquisti. quārē vāpulābis. sed intrā, mī vetule.”

Intereā marītus ille crūdēlis cum Septimō trepidus in limine stābat; nullō modō intrāre volēbat. subitō autem puerī miserī bracchium comprehendit et ad iānuam eum cōgēbat. “tū prīmus intrā” inquit, “tū enim sine periculō fortasse intrābis; puerōs parvōs amat coniunx mea.” simul coniugī per iānuam vōce timidā exclāmāvit: “irae tuae temperā, o cārissima coniunx. nōn sine causā sērō domum vēnī. puerūm parvum mēcum dūcō, quī domō forte errāvit et in vīa Appiā auxiliū meum nūper petīvit. iānuam igitur aperī. nam fessum puerum meīs bracchiīs portō.” interēa Septimum bracchiīs sublevāvit, et ambō silentēs responsum fēminae expectābant.

The inn-keeper's wife is placated. She lets the two travellers in, gives them a good meal, and puts Septimus to bed.

8. Prīmō breve silentium erat. deinde pedum sonitum audivērunt; iānuā crepitāvit; et mulier in limine stābat, ingens, et, ut tabernārius dixerat, dōliō similis. virgā dextrā tenēbat. sed postquam

Septimum fessum aspexit, sine ullā morā vultum torvum mūtāvit, et eum summā cūrā in aedes portāre maritum iussit. tum “intrā, mī Mucrō,” inquit; “puerum



“Don’t be cross, dear. I have a reason”

dēpōne. et primō vos ambō hunc cibum este: nam cēnam iamdūdum parāvi. posteā omnia de parvō hōc puēro mihi narrābis.”

Itaque tabernārius Septimum in cubile dēpōnit. puer autem, quī somnum adhūc simulāverat, oculōs iam aperit et conclāve

circumspicit. haec erat taberna ipsa, ubi Mucrō uxorque vīnum viātōribus sitiētibus venditābant. in mediō conclāvī sellārum magna cōpia erat, et mensae circumstābant paucae. locus sordidus erat et obscūrus, quia duās solum lucernās parvāsque habēbat. sed Septimus laetus in cubilī dūrō prope parietem iacuit, dōnec caupōna pānem vīnumque marīto et hospitī suō apposuit. ambō ēsuriēbant et mōx cibum omnem comedērunt. tum Septimus, qui primō vīnum bibere nōlēbat, pōculum permagnum hausit. vīnum iūcundum erat sed puerō novum. itaque, dum caupōna puerum et marītum cupidē interrogat, puer dormire maximē cupiēbat, et haec solum dixit: “ advena sum; ē Britannīā mirō modō Rōmam ūnō diē advēnī. crās tibi omnia dīcam. nunc Mucrōnem, marītum tuum, interrogā.”

Septimus statim obdormīvit et caupōna strāgulum puerō imposuit.

Septimus awakes next morning to overhear a conversation between a customer and his hosts. The customer warns the pair of the danger of keeping the boy at their inn. The inn-keeper's wife replies sharply that "not even Nero" could take the boy from her.

9. Postrīdiē, ubi ē somnō Septimus sē excitāvit, Mucrō uxorque eius per taber-

nam iam discurrēbant et labōres solitōs perficiēbant. viātōrēs nonnullī iam intrāverant. alius tabernae aspectus iam fuit; et Septimus, qui breve tempus silentio iacēbat, laetus omnia spectābat audiēbatque. omnes dē puerō ignōtō sermōnem habēbant, quī ē Britannīā ūnā nocte vēnerat. “immō, ūnō punctō temporis vēnit” inquit Mucrō, quī vīnum fabrō cuiādam effundēbat. “in Britannīā sedēbat, unde per portam in viam Appiam ilicō ambulāvit.”

“Non crēdibile est, quod dīcis, Mucrō,” respondit faber. “aut facētus,



“Out you go and keep your mouth shut”

ut semper, es, aut puer tē dēcēpit. fortasse servus fugitīvus est. sī puerum retinēbis, poenās sine dubiō dabis. aut sī vēra dicit puer, Caesar ipse pecūniam maximam prō monstrō tāli numerābit.” cui caupōna “ tacē ” inquit “ ō stultissime. Caesar ipse, nōn puer, monstrum est. egō-ne puerum meum monstrō crudelissimō dēdam ? Excēde ergō et tacē.”

Itaque faber excessit : excēdens tamen minās dīrissimās in Mucrōnem eiusque uxōrem congegit. Septimus autem, quī nihil adhūc dīcere audēbat, ē cubili iam prōsiluit et cibum ā caupōna poposcit.

Later in the day a stranger, dressed as a common workman, arrives at the inn. His behaviour to the inn-keeper is so shocking that Septimus ventures to criticise it. The boy is thereupon seized by two slaves and carried off.

10. Reliquum diem Septimus in tabernā mansit. et primō caupōnam dē fabri verbis rogāvit. illa autem rem cēlāre mālēbat. “ sī tūtus esse cupis ” inquit, “ tacēbis. in tabernā manēre dēbēs, quia tē amō. nōlī timēre, mī puer ; Nero puerum meum nōn abdūcet ; monstrum illud semper arcēbo.” deinde et mulier et Mucrō, quamquam Septimus multa rogāvit, omninō siluērunt. sed ambō haud dubiē metuēbant, et caupōna saepe atque

iterum Mucrōnem acerbē culpāvit, quia fabrō omnia de Septimō narrāverat.

Nihil autem novī Septimus ante vesperum vīdit. posteā, dum puer amicōrum iussū quiētus in cubilī manet, faber idem, qui māne de puerō quaesiverat, tabernam intrāvit. comitem autem iam sēcum dūcēbat, hominem crassum, quī fabri habitum gestābat. sed novum id genus fabri fuit, ut Septimus putābat: nam dextra eius, quā lacernam tenēbat, candida et tenera erat, et in digitō anulus splendidus fulgēbat. simul atque intrāvit, silentium fuit: tabernārii et omnēs quī in tabernā aderant, pavidī siluērunt. homo autem crassus conclāve oculīs superbīs circumspicit, deinde subitō mensam dextrā pulsat, et “vīnum!” exclamat “dā mihi vīnum. ubi dominus est? quis est tabernae dominus?”

Lentē prōcessit Mucrō, et pōculum trepidus hominī crassō prōposuit. ille autem “ō stultissime” inquit “vīnum-ne postu-



“Keep your wine. Bring me the boy.”

lābam? vīnum tuum retinē. vidē!”—
et pōculum subitō ictū in terram dēiēcit.
“ nōn vīnum cupiō, homo vēcors,” inquit
“ sed puerum illum mihi statim prodūcere
tē iubeō, quem cēlāre temptābas.” Mucrō
immōtus mansit, sed Septimus, quī omnia
subitō intellexit et amīcum servāre cupīvit,
ex umbrā prōcucurrit et hominī crassō “ ō
crasse,” inquit “ insolens es, sī faber ; sī
Nero, monstrum horrendum.” nec plūra
dixit : crassus ille dextram tollere ; intrāre
duo servī ; paenulam in Septimī caput
iacere ; ē tabernā in noctis umbrās eum
abripere.



. . . smothered his head in a cloak and carried him away

The stranger was in fact Nero, and Septimus is taken a prisoner to the palace, where he is thrown into a dungeon.

11. Septimus primō contrā hostēs fortiter certāvit. exclāmāre temptābat, sed paenula vōcem eius comprimēbat. itaque, quia inūtile erat pugnāre, quiētus in servōrum bracchiīs iacuit, et consilia varia animō volvit. desperāvit autem, ubi rem omnem cōgitāvit et fātum suum cognōvit. neque enim fabrī sed Nerōnis iussū servī eum abripiēbant. dē Nerōne lūdī magister in Britanniā Septimum multa docuerat. Nero et imperātor erat et monstrum crūdēlissimum. quia imperātor erat, imperium saevum in omnēs quōs regēbat, exercuit, et impūne, sī volēbat, Septimum omnibus suppliciīs necāre poterat. quia monstrum erat crūdēlitate nōtissimum, supplicia taetra, supplicia saevitiae incredibilis haud dubiē in animō habēbat. Septimum igitur animus paene reliquit, dum crūdēlitate imperātōris reputat.

Servī diū captivum per vīcos urbis portāvērunt. tandem constitērunt. puer armōrum sonitum vōcemque custōdis “quod signum est?” audīvit. cū Nero ipse magnā vōce respondit: “artifex Nero.” deinde, ubi custōs portam aperuit et omnēs intrāvērunt, Nero servīs sic

imperāvit : “ scelestum illum in carcerem infimum cōnicite. illic tōtam noctem sine cibō manēbit. crās dē poenā satis terribilī dēliberābo.”

Ubi autem dominus abscessit, servī captivum per gradūs multōs et dūrōs trahere ; iānuam ferream magnō clangōre aperire ; puerum miserum in cellam taetram cōnicere. ibi tōtam noctem metū plēnus fame sitīque labōrābat. nunquam tamen animum omnīnō dēmīsit, sed imperātōrī audaciā constantī resistere constituit.

Plūrimās hōrās, plūrimōs diēs etiamque mensēs, ut putābat, in carcere illō puer manēbat. tandem, ubi dē vitā suā paene iam dēspērābat, portam servus aperuit, et “ discessit nōx, ō Septime,” inquit. “ nunc et tū discēdēs. nec longē discēdēs, ut ego existimō. venī igitur. Nero tē arcessit.” Septimus laetus e carcere taetrō ēvēnit : mox miserrimus ante pedēs Nerōnis stetit.

Septimus is taken into the presence of Nero, whom he finds amid a scene of splendour and luxury. The emperor tells him that he is to be punished, but leaves it to his freedman, Polyclitus, to explain the nature of the punishment.

12. Sedēbat in sellā aureā Nero Claudius Caesar Drūsus Germānicus. ille, Rō-

mānōrum imperātor, multa regna, multās provinciās, multōs hominēs imperiō suō sustinuit : illum ipsum pulvīnāria sustinēbant multa, quae corporī crassō mollīque sēdem mollem praebēbant. ōtium enim et luxuriam vītae amābat, et inter amīcōs dēlicātē et molliter vīvēbat. Septimus timidē intrāvit ; namque tanta servōrum servārumque caterva puerum miserum terruit. libertī multī liberīque hominēs ante pedēs Nerōnis sē prōsternēbant ; citharoedī dulcī citharae sonō imperātōris aurēs dēlectābant ; servaē saltābant et rosās undique spargēbant, quae nāribus odōrem grātum perfundēbant.

Septimus, ubi ante sellam constitit, nunc imperātōris faciem inspectāvit, nunc oculōs ad solium convertit, quod marmoreum erat et multīs variīsque imāginibus distinctum. tum, postquam imperātor oculōs tandem ērexit, puer “ vēnī ” inquit “ ō domine.” cui Nero “ et vīdistī, ō scelerāte, sed nondum vīcistī. herī in tabernā mē graviter offendistī. quam iniūriam aegrē ferō ; summō in odiō tē habeō ; summō suppliciō tē afficere constitui. sed sī magna est culpa tua, magna quoque est clēmentia mea ; et supplicii tuī aequitāte vel Rhadamanthum superāvī. audī igitur supplicium quod

excōgitāvi. fēlix es, ō puer, quod mansuētissimum habēs iūdicem, virum summā clēmentīā.”

Tālia dixit homo quī crūdēlitāte atrōcī per orbem terrārum nōtus erat. Septimus intereā supplicium expectat, dē veniā despērat; tandem, ubi princeps tacuit, sic rogat: “dīc, quaesō, ō imperātor clēmentissime; dē aequō illō suppliciō, quod excōgitāvisti, mē docē.” sed Nero de sellā iam surrexerat, et velut colloquiō molestō fessus exiit. “dēsine” inquit. “garrulitāte tuā mē vexās. ego igitur, cum vōce meā pulcherrimā cecinerō, ad balneum discēdam. libertus meus, Polyclītus nōmine, dē suppliciō tuō tē certiōrem faciet; nec laetus, ut ego existimō, Polyclītī verba accipiēs.”

Polyclitus now enters with a scroll, and explains that Septimus is condemned to perform seven labours, six of them in the underworld. He is first to go to Cumae, from where the Sibyl will show him the way.

13. Nero igitur exiit, et haud multō post Polyclītus libertus conclāve intrāvit. chartam magnam, litterīs multīs inscriptam, manū ferēbat. Septimus autem primus exclāmat: “ubi longam tuam chartam videō, ō Polyclīte, longum egō supplicium ab imperātōre crūdēli expectō.

sine dubiō velut Sīsypus erō, et longum labōrem perficiam.”

Cui Polyclitus : “ nōn Sīsypus sed Herculi similis eris. Herculēs enim dēmens liberōs suōs occīdit. quam ob rem Pythia miserum hominem Argōs ad Eurystheum discēdere iussit, et ibi eum omnia Eurystheī mandāta perficere cōgēbat. rex autem labōrēs duōdecim iussū Iūnōnis imposuit. tū autem, quamquam nēminem occīdistī, tamen Nerōnis Claudii Caesaris Drūsī Germānicī maīestātem violāvistī. itaque imperātor tē labōrēs septem perficere iubet. ubi labōres perfēceris, salvus ēvādēs. haec autem charta, quam teneo, sex tantum ē septem labōribus inscriptos habet. sex enim in regnō Dītis aut perficiēs—aut perficere temptābis : labor septimus tē manēbit, ubi ab inferis revēneris.” (hōc locō magnā vōce male cachinnāvit.) “ sed primō Cūmās ad Sibyllam prōcēde, et orāculum ibi consule. Sibylla enim, si fās est, verbis obscuris tibi viam monstrābit; si Sibyllae verba intellegēs, Dītis ad regnum sine morā perveniēs.”

Respondit Septimus : “ prō summō beneficiō grātiās tibi agō, o Polyclite. sed mē multum adiuvābis, si plūra de regnō Dītis mē docēbis. procul-ne est regnum ?

difficilis-ne est via ? et quandō mihi chartam explicāre et verba legere licēbit ? ” at Polyclītus “ dē Dīte ” inquit “ multa discēs, cum ad regnum Dītis advēneris. illō dē regnō ūnum tē docēbo : rex ibi terribilis est regiōnemque omnem dīrā sub potestāte tenet. lēgēs igitur rēgis servā, ō puer ; aut, sī lēgēs ignōrābis, cavē. dē viā quoque ūnum tē docēbo : ut poēta dixit, ‘ facilis est descensus Averni ; ’ sed reditus, ut existimō, est difficilis. chartae autem verba tum legēs, cum Sibyllae responsa audiveris.”

Septimus is taken through the streets of Rome. There is much to interest him and he would like to stop, but his warders hurry him along till they reach the Porta Capena. Thence by the Appian way he is taken to Cumae, where he finds the Sibyl. She delivers an oracle.

14. Deinde Septimum servī Syrii excēpērunt, et iussū Nerōnis per urbem lecticā vexērunt. dum autem servī gradū celerī portam Capēnam petunt, omnia, quae in vicis vidēbat, magnam eī admirātiōnem movēbant. dextrā Palātīnum montem habēbat, dīvitum domibus celebrem ; laevā autem Caelium, ubi cīvēs minus lautī habitābant, quōrum nonnullī etiam in insulis altis vītā miseram agēbant.

Septimus popinās multās intrāre cupiē-

bat ; tomāculum ā lanīī puerō emere volēbat, quī in limine tabernae magnā vōce clāmābat. praecōnis quoque vōcem audī-



. . . a butcher's boy crying sausages in a shop door

vit : “ puer nūper in balneō errāvit, crispus et formōsus, annōrum decem.”—sed dē praemiō nihil audīvit ; nam Syriī lectīcam cursū tam rapidō avehēbant. semel autem prope Circum Maximum constitērunt, et

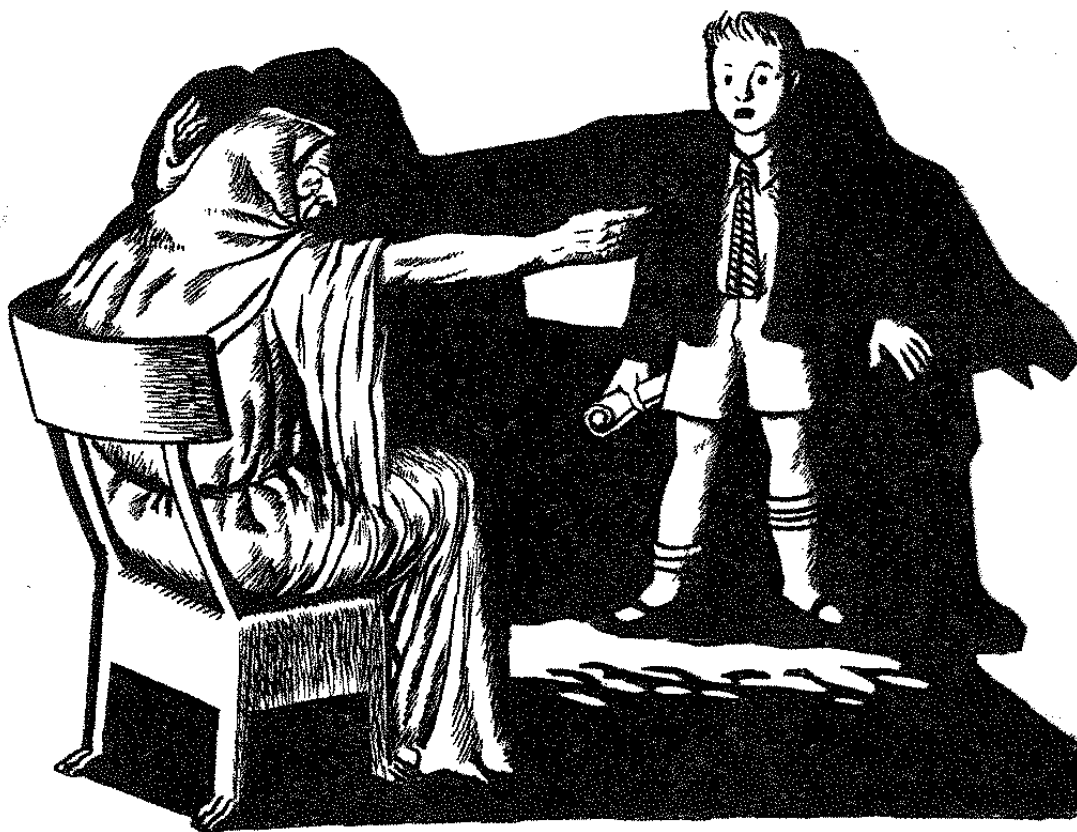
puer programma ludōrum in murō inscriptum perlēgit : “ A. Catulī aedīlis familia gladiātōria pugnābit Kal. Iūn. vēnātiō et vēla erunt.” inde ad portam Capēnam festinant et Septimum libertō Nerōnis committunt. ibi puer statim in cisium ascendit, et cum libertō in Campāniam iter facere coepit. via erat longa, et primā nocte in tabernam dēvertērunt, sed trīduō Cūmās tandem advēnērunt.

Cūmīs libertus, simul ac Sibyllae cavernam Septimo monstrāvit, puerum reliquit. rūpes erat alta, saxīs aspera, virgultīs opāca ; in mediā rūpe Sibylla spēluncam parvam habitābat. illūc trāmite deviō Septimus gradū tardō prōcessit. ibi fēmina annōsa in sellā eburneā sedēbat. primō prorsus tacuit ; tum, ubi Septimus itineris suī causam vōce timidā exposuit, puerum linguā favēre iussit. deinde lūmen incertum, quod tenebrās paullum illustrāverat, subitō sē exstinxit ; Septimus, quasi temulentus, mīrum odōrem sensit. simul sacerdotis mens furōrem dīvinum concēpit, et puer vōcem argūtā Sibyllaeque verba obscura audīvit. sic enim deī afflātū sacerdos praedixit :

“ Audē, parve puer : facilis descensus
Avernī.

noctēs atque diēs patet ātrī iānua Dītis.
hanc intrāre potes, poteris sī discere
nostrum.

consilium (nam forsā et haec memi-
nisse iuvābit).



“ Easy is the way to Hell ”

—haud procul in silvīs rāmus latet arbore
opāca

aureus : hunc abscinde manū, rāmōque
potītus

ātra pererrābis tūtus per Tartāra, tūtus
inde retrō veniēs : tantum folia aurea
possunt.”

Septimus goes with the Sibyl to get the Golden Bough. A sacrifice is made to Hecate. Septimus is then told to enter the cave, which is, in fact, the entrance to the Underworld.

15. Conticuit Sibylla et in sēde tandem quiēta manēbat. Septimus autem nec silēbat nec favēbat iam linguā, sed “ nōlī sic vultum inānī hiātū fixum tenēre ” inquit, “ sed festīnā, ō Sibylla, festīnā. nam aureum rānum quam celerrimē dēcerpere volō. tū igitur tē excitā mēque in silvam dūc ubi hāc mirā in arbore rānus est aureus.”

Paulātim sē colligit Sibyllā ; ē sēde lentē surgit ; Septimō tandem “ venī igitur mēcum ” inquit “ et ego nemus opācum tibi monstrābō, ubi inter folia rānus pendet aureus. tū ibi rānum manū fortī abscinde.”

Statim ē specū excēdunt, in silvam prōveniunt. laevā lacus ingens aquās horrendās tendēbat : dextrā densissima erat silva. nullam ibi pecudem vidērunt, nullam avem audiverunt, sed silentium dīrum loca cuncta tenēbat. puer trepidus paillum haesitābat, sed Sibylla cursū eum corripiebāt. mōx via ā lacū in lūcum declīnāvit, ubi in mediō arborem aspexērunt rānumque aurō fulgentem.

Tum Septimus vultū audācī, corde

pavidō ad arborem contendit, rānum aureum abscīdit, praedam ad sacerdotem rettulit. cui illa “ūnum hōc facile perēgisti ; deus, ut vidētur, adhūc favet. audē igitur et, ubi Hecatēn, deam horribilem, triformem, sacrīs placāverimus, inde iānuam regnī Dītis temptā.” haec ubi dixit, ambō ad antrum Sibyllae rediērunt. ibi sacerdōs canem, mel, agnam nigram Hecatē sacrificāvit. tum “patet via” inquit. “iam vērō rānum aureum prensā, animum confirmā, ad inferōs per antrum prōcēde.”

Septimus enters the cave and proceeds through the gloom to the river Acheron. There he finally persuades the ferryman, Charon, to ferry him across the river, while those shades who cannot get across look on enviously.

16. Intrāvit Septimus, sicut Sibylla iussit. formae undique informēs



. . . seized the Golden Bough

puerum infēlicem circumstābant. sed rāmum manū tenācī prensābat, oculīs rectīs semper prospiciēbat. subitō autem novus sonus in aurēs incidit ; puer oculōs convertit et umbrārum ingentem multitudinem conspexit, quae in rīpā flūminis clāmōre trīstī ululābant. in ipso flūmine homo torvus in cymbā parvā sedēbat, squālidus et dīrus aspectū, quī contum longum manū dextrā gerēbat. umbrae autem in cymbam ascendere temptābant, sed portitor crūdēlis omnēs miserās in rīpā relinquēbat, nisi pretium iustum prius dederant.

Septimus per turbam vīx tandem viam fēcit ; sed, ubi ad flūmen iam advēnit, portitor “ heus tū ” inquit “ quis es, quī vīvus inter mortuōs errās ? vīvōs nunquam nōs libenter vidēmus. vīvī enim aliī multōs abhinc annōs hūc descendērunt et molestissimī fuērunt. at sī illis tū es similis, discēde, ō puer ; et quinquāginta vel sexāginta annōs cum vīvīs manē : tum dēmum laetus umbram tuam accipiam—si pretium iustum dederis.”

Cuī Septimus sīc respondit : “ Septimus sum, ō Charōn !—nam Charōn es, sī recte magister meus ōlim mē docuit.”

CHARON : ēheu, quid dīcis ? sī tū Septimus es, ubi sex cēterī sunt ?

SEPTIMUS : nōn rectē intellegis, ō Charōn ;

nōmen mihi est Septimō. Nerōnis nuntius veniō, et chartam, quam hīc teneō, Nerōnis libertus scripsit. paucōs diēs hīc manēre constitui, ut omnia, quae scripsit, efficiam.

CHARON : Nero-ne tē hūc mīsit ? ō infēlicissime : nam etiamsī nunc abscēdes, nōn multīs post diēbus sine dubiō reveniēs. multōs enim cotidiē trans flūmen portō quōs Nero ad inferōs dēmīsit.

SEPTIMUS : nōn tālibus verbīs mē dēterrē-



“ You can't frighten me. By this sign I command you : bring your boat in.”

bis, ō Charōn ; sed cymbam tuam ad rīpam statim appelle ; per hōc signum tibi imperō.

Simul rānum aureum suprā caput levāvit et ante oculōs Charōnis attonitī vibrāvit. tum vērō Charōn “ ō improbe ” inquit “ quid habēs ? an hīc est rānus ille aureus ? ergō rānī grātia impetrās ; nam lex dūrissima mē vetat tē in rīpā relinquere.” simul in cymbā stetit et contō eam ad lītus appellēbat. antequam tamen ad rīpam vēnit, ēn ! iterum constitit et hīs verbīs puerum admonuit : “ ubi appropinquāvero, tū celeriter, dum ego cēterās umbrās arceo, in cymbam insilī mediam ; nam ‘ mediō tūtissimus,’ ut aiunt.”

Deinde, ubi ille cymbam paulātīm appulit, Septimus iussa perfēcit et in cymbam insiluit. umbrae intereā puerum comprehendere summō studiō temptābant ; sed frustrā, quia umbrae erant sine corpore, vānae. ‘ tendēbantque manūs rīpae ulteriōris amōre.’ Septimus autem in tenebrās discessit.

II

After crossing the river, Septimus proceeds on his way, till at the very Gate of Hell he is confronted with Cerberus, the "three-headed watch-dog." He manages, however, by a trick, to slip past this loathsome creature.

1. Mōx rīpam in ulteriōrem puer ē cymbā exsiluit. ibi portitor torvus " valē, ō puer improbe " inquit " et cavē canem " : deinde risū terribilī abscessit.

Septimus autem, quanquam verba ultima Charōnis non intellegēbat, per viam angustam et obscuram ā flūmine iter fēcit. hīc tenebrae minus densae erant, et facile fuit prōcēdere. subitō tamen sonitum terribilem audīvit ; monstrum horrendum, ingens, obvium stābat ; latrābat, fremēbat, dentibus saevīs frendēbat. canem scīlicet puer conspexit, sed canem omnium, quōs vīderat, foedissimum ; nec prōcēdere audēbat. nam is Cerberus fuit, et Cerberō tria capita erant saeva, taeterrima. itaque, dum canis obvius stat, prōcēdere nullō modō poterat ; sed, quia multa millia passuum iam ambulāverat, fessus consēdit, et consilia multa sēcum volvit.

Hōrās ibi multās quiētus mansit ; sed

ēsuriēbat tandem, et pānem, quem forte sēcum portābat, ē sinū dēprompsit. hunc iam edēbat, cum subitō “euge!” exclāmat; nam optimum eī consilium in mentem vēnerat. itaque tria frusta pānis suī dē-



The trick worked

frēgit et callidā manū in tria ōra Cerberī iniēcit. rēs prosperrimē ēvēnit: dum bēlua infanda summō studiō cibum intensus dēvorat, puer per locum angustum prōcucurrit et ita salvus ēvāsit. pedibus timor ālās addidit, et per tenebrās iam ire pergēbat.

On unrolling his scroll, Septimus learns that he must get for Nero a hair from the head of one of the ancient heroes. A Chaldaean astrologer has told the emperor that this will give him a charmed life. Septimus soon meets a bearded stranger.

2. Constitit Septimus et chartam, quae labōres inscriptōs habēbat, nunc primum ēvolvī; nam primum labōrem cognoscere volēbat. haec ibi inscripta lēgit: “astrologus quīdam ē Chaldaeīs, quī futūra mihi ā stellīs praedīcunt, praedictum ūtile herī explicāvit. sic enim praedixit: ‘fortis es, ō domine; immō fortissimus omnium; et ministri fidēlēs caput tuum servant. sed et fortēs cāsibus malignīs cecidēre. tamen, sī capillum ūnius hērōum antīquorum referēs, semper, ō domine, semper in tūtō eris.’ itaque ego Nero Claudius Caesar Drūsus Germānicus capillum hērōis ab inferīs referre tē iubeō.”

Septimus, ubi chartam lēgit, multa animō volvēbat. hūc illūc oculōs convertit sed nēminem vīdit. “nē umbram quidem hominis videō” inquit, et statim per tenebrās currere incēpit. sed nondum ducentōs passūs prōcesserat, cum senem augustō aspectū conspexit. barba longa ā mentō usque ad gēna paene fluēbat; baculō pedēs incertōs dirigēbat.



Septimus accosts the old man, learns his name, and explains his own mission. The old man, who is blind, agrees to assist him.

3. Puer senī appropinquat, et vōce modestā interrogāre incipit : “ quis es, ō barbāte, quī sic tribus pedibus iter per tenebrās facis ? nam bāculum tibi prō tertiō pede est, et barba longa sapientiae indicium est maximae.” respondit senex : “ Teiresias sum, vātēs praeclārissimus, vātum omnium longē prīmus. quia nōn oculis videō, caecum hominēs mē vocant ; sed, quamvis caecus, plūra fortasse quam puer improbus videō.”

At Septimus : “ dīc igitur mihi, ō visū ācerrime ; vidēs-ne hōc in locō ullum ex hērōibus antīquis ? nam Nerōnis imperā-

tōris iussū capillum ab ūnius illōrum capite quaerō. nisi virum tālem mōx reperiam, mē quoque caecum Nero fortasse efficiet.” respondit senex : “ multōs hērōas respublica Rōmāna nutrīvit ; multōs ēnumērāre possum, quī fortitūdine, consiliīs, patriae amōre imperium Rōmānum auxērunt. sed hōc primum mihi dīc ; cūr Nero sic tonsor esse cupit et capillum ā virīs fortibus abripere ? ut mihi saltem vidētur, labor grātior Nerōni est hominum innocentium cervicēs abscīdere quam capillōs colligere.”

cū Septimus : “ imperātor astrologum Chaldaeum habet, quī multa fidē maiōra praedīcit. Chaldaeus capillum ā virī fortis capite abripere imperātōrem iussit. nam capillus, ut dixit astrologus, vītam Nerōnis fēlicem fēliciōrem efficiet et salūtem dabit sempiternam.” respondit Teiresias :



“ hic novus est ūsus capillōrum ; sed, quia tibi quoque capillus salūtem dabit, libenter tē adiuvābō. sed dā mihi, senī caecō, tuam manum, et eō mē dūc, unde vōces adventum amicōrum nuntiant.”

They meet Lucius Quinctius Cincinnatus and Publius Decius Mus. Teiresias explains that they are the very people to give Septimus what he needs.

4. Circumspexit Septimus. tumulus erat quī trecentōs tantum passūs ā locō distābat; dē tumulō duo hominēs descendēbant. Septimus senis bracchium comprehendit et eō celerrimē contendit.

Iam appropinquābant, cum senex vōce parvā (nam anhēlus erat) “ siste ” inquit “ siste, quaesō, gradum. pallium meum pedēs implicābit et in solum dūrum mē dēiciet.” sed puer nōn animadvertit ; advenās spectābat, hominēs corpore grandēs, umeris lātōs, sevērōs aspectū. illī autem, ubi Septimum vātemque conspexērunt, ambō magnā vōce rīsērunt. et is, quī maior erat nātū (Cincinnātus erat nōmine), sic Septimum Teiresiamque compellāvit : “ quō festinātis ? an lupum vīdistis ? lūdō scaenicō rēs similis est, ubi malus servus cum dominī pecūniā aufūgit.”

Sed Teiresias, quī vōcem agnōvit, “ ō Cincinnāte,” inquit “ quis est quī tēcum

hūc iter facit ? nam hīc puer, quī senem fessum tam celeriter ad vōs bracchiō traxit, hērōas antiquōs quaerit. itaque sī, ut opīnor, comes tuus Publius Decius est, duōs virōs fortissimōs in promptū habet.” plūra dīcere volēbat ; sed Septimus, qui capillum ā capite hērōis statim dēcerpere cupiēbat, senem garrulum retinuit.

The four discuss the business. Teiresias insists on telling the story of Decius Mus and his great sacrifice. Septimus is not properly impressed, and the hero is very much annoyed.

5. SEPTIMUS : sī vōs vērē fortissimī estis, dā mihi ā capite capillum, ō Cincinnāte, itemque tū, ō Decī.

TEIRESIAS : dolēbit puer, nisi hērōis capillum ad Nerōnem referet. imperātor enim capillī auxiliō tūtā inter perīcula vītā reddere cupit.

SEPTIMUS : capillus Nerōnī salūtem perpetuam praebēbit. sic praedixit astrologus. et mihi quoque salūtem praebēbit.

CINCINNATUS : Decius mē fortior est. ā Deciō igitur capillum pete.

ille semper bellō ācrior
fuit quam ego. meminī
cum. . . .

DECIUS : melius erit si hāc dē rē
tacēbis, ō Cincinnāte. illō
diē plūra vulnera accēpī
harēnīs, quās unda maris
ēruclat ad oram.

TEIRESIAS (*aside to Septimus*) : Latīni illō
tempore cum Rōmānīs
pugnābant. rēs Rōmāna
in incertō erat, in gravī
discrīmine ; et exercitus
Rōmānus, duae legiōnēs,
cīvium octō millia numerō,
dē salūte dēspērābant. hōc
in discrīmine Deciō som-
nium nocte vēnit. . . .

DECIUS : vātes, ut vidētur, dē som-
niīs et portentīs etiam inter
mortuōs cantat.

TEIRESIAS (*continuing*) : Decius ante pug-
nam pugnae ēventum som-
niō cognōvit. Torquātō
igitur consulī, collēgae suō,
vīsa omnia nuntiāvit. . . .

SEPTIMUS : quid per somnium vīderat ?
et quid postea fēcit ?

TEIRESIAS : somnium hunc nuntium
ferēbat : ILLĪ VICTŌRIAM

CRĀS REPORTĀBUNT QUI
DUCEM PRĪMĪ ĀMITTENT.

CINCINNATUS : heus tū, ō Teiresiā! quid
linguam tuam dīligentissi-
mam exercet? loquācior
es quam anus garrula.

TEIRESIAS (*taking not the slightest notice*) :
itaque Decius in aciē sē
dēvōvit; et sic exercitus
Rōmānus victōriam repor-
tāvit.

SEPTIMUS : quid? num sē dēvōvit?
sē interfēcit?

TEIRESIAS : nam sic victōriam Rōmānis
ūnā cum ducis morte dare
constituit.

SEPTIMUS : ō Decī. . . .

CINCINNATUS : mī Decī, senex hīc puerō
clāram tuam vītam et mor-
tem clāriōrem bene verbīs
explicāvit.

DECIUS : senex vēra dixit, ō puer.
morte meā rempublicam
servāvī. sic periī ego,
Publius Decius Mūs.

SEPTIMUS : quid est illud quod dē
mūrībus dixistī?

DECIUS : ō puer impudentissime,
nōmen mihi est Mūrī,
patribus meis nōmen fuit.

SEPTIMUS : ō mūs rīdicule, quī vītā
 dīs dēvōvit, cum dextrā
 fortī confīdere melius erat.
 DECIUS : ō mōrēs ! ad corvōs, ō
 puer pessime pessimōrum !

Decius and Cincinnatus move off indignant. Teiresias tells Septimus the story of Cincinnatus, and adds that after the fine opportunity he has missed he will not help him any more.

6. Abscessērunt irātī, minācī vultū, Decius et Cincinnātus. Decius quidem aprō saevō similior fuit quam hominī : alter dignitāte salvā discessit. tum Teiresias “ graviter ” inquit “ graviter erravisti, mī Septime ; quārē ego rem aegrē ferō. nēmō enim Rōmānōrum Deciō fortior fuit, nēmō bellō constantior. et nunc Cincinnātum quoque offendisti, quī pōst Decium palmam secundam virtūtis reportāvit.”

Respondit Septimus : “ obliviō capillī mē tenēbat, ō Teiresiā, dum verba procācia sed vēra tamen Deciō effundēbam. dīc igitur mihi ; quid Cincinnātus tam forte perēgit ? nam benignus erat vultū, et, sī vērā glōriam virtūte vērā meruit, etiam nunc fortasse mē iuvābit.”

Cuī senex sic respondit : “ agricola erat Cincinnātus, vir modestissimus et frūgā-

lissimus. Rōmānī bellum ācre illō tempore cum Aequīs gerēbant. lēgātōs, ut in magnō discrīmine, senātus ad Cincinnātum, virum fortem, mīsit. Cincinnātus, ubi lēgātī advēnērunt, agrōs arātrō ipse exercēbat, sed, simul ac reīpublicae perīculum accēpit, bovēs iugō solvit, Rōmam ad urbem contendit, dictātūram populī iussu sumpsit. Aequōs tum magnā caede vīcit et diēbus sēdecim ā fīnibus Rōmānīs expulit. deinde rūs stātīm rediit privātus. talem tū hērōem offendistī, virum fortissimum, constantissimum, modestissimum.”

“ Et capillum ” inquit Septimus “ āmīsī —capillum virī fortis, quī salūtem mihi datūrus erat.” “ āmīsistī et amīcum ” respondit senex ; “ nam puerum malum, sicut tu es, senex honestus adiuvāre nōn cupit.” Quod ubi dixit, Teiresiās ipse abscessit, Septimumque solum in viā relīquit.

Septimus discovers that his second labour is to secure the rods with which the treacherous schoolmaster of Falerii was beaten by his pupils. He meets Camillus, the very man responsible for this rough justice.

7. Septimus autem, ubi Teiresiās discessit, primō senem redūcere cupiēbat ; sed tempus perdere nōluit. itaque celeriter chartam suam rursus ēvolvit atque haec

verba lentē recitāvit. (nam aegerrimē per tenebrās scripta dispiciēbat.)

“ Ego Nero Claudius Caesar Drūsus Germānicus, dum rērum annālēs apud Tītum Līvium dīligentissimē recenseō, fābulam illam nōtam dē Camillō et lūdī magistrō lēgī. magistrōs ego nunquam amāvī, sed omnium magistrōrum ūnus praecipuē mihi odiō fuit. . . .

“ Quis est ille ? ”—Septimus attonitus oculōs ā chartā levāvit, ubi vōx tam subitō aurēs offendit. vir magnus et splendidē armātus adstābat puerīque verba cupidissimē audiēbat. cuī Septimus : “ quis es tū ” inquit “ quī mē interrogās ? ” “ Marcus Furius Camillus tē interrogat ” respondit alter. “ sed dīc mihi, ō puer ; quī magister tibi praecipuē est molestus ? ”

Sic ille rogāvit, sed Septimus, quī advenae nōmen laetissimus excēperat, chartae verba recitāre pergēbat : “ Lūcius Annaeus Seneca, magister meus, senex parcus, sevērus, stultus, multōs per annōs omnia mea gaudia voluptātēsque male compressit. itaque virgās illās reportāre tē iubeō, quās Camillus puerīs Faliscīs ōlim dedit. virgīs enim illīs tūtōrem meum molestissimum verberāre constituī ; ita puer rērum annālēs magistrum docēbit.”

A conversation follows between Septimus and Camillus.

8. CAMILLUS : ō sapientissimum hominum
quī magistrum suum verberābit ! sed quis, ō puer,
consilia haec optima scriptīs
commendāvit ?

SEPTIMUS : exordium nōn audīvistī, ō
Camille. scripsit haec Nero
Claudius Caesar quī Rōmānōs
omnēs imperiō regit.

CAMILLUS : ō tempora ! ō mōrēs ! ōlim
nē optimus quidem cīvium
cīvēs suōs regere audēbat.
sed tempus omnia mūtāt, ō
puer ; nunc Nero Claudius,
homo omnium pessimus, cīvi-
tātem regit. et ille scīlicet
republicam omnīnō dēlēvit ;
quanquam ōlim Claudius quī-
dam Nero fuit, quī republi-
cam consiliīs et virtūte
servāvit.

Septimus autem, quī virgās illās suis
oculis aspicere cupiēbat, “ dīc mihi, ō
Camille ” inquit : “ sī tū idem es Camillus,
quī Faleriōs ōlim obsēdit et malum magis-
trum per liberōs punīvit (ut magister meus
nōbīs dīcere solēbat), ubi, precor, ubi
virgae sunt illae ? ” risit magnā vōce

Camillus. “ idem Camillus sum ” inquit. “ sed nonne Tītī Livī librōs lēgistī ? ” “ nōn ego sed Nero annālēs lēgit,” respondit Septimus. “ sed dīc mihi, ubi sunt eae virgae ? ” “ illud nōn statim tibi dīcam,” respondit alter. “ primum dē Tīto Livīō ipsō tibi dīcam ; deinde Livī fābulam narrābo ; dēnique, sī virgās illās inveniēs, ad Nerōnem referre poteris. audī igitur, ō puer, et vēra disce.” sēdērunt ambō, et senior sic dīcere coepit. . . .

Camillus tells Septimus how hard it is to write history books, and how badly Livy was handicapped in writing his history.

9. “ Facile est, ō puer, bellum gerere. et, sī Rōmānus dux es, mīlitēs tuī omnibus aliīs fortius pugnant ; itaque facile est victōriam reportāre. sī autem nōn vincis, nōn difficile est cum comitibus fortibus ē vītā excēdere. sed omnium difficillimum est dē bellīs et victōriīs vēra scrībere.

“ Auctor enim multīs post annīs saepe scrībit ; bella pugnāsque quās scriptīs suīs memorat, plērumque nōn ipse vīdit. et multī scriptōrēs nunquam ipsī pugnāvērunt, quanquam bonus scriptor et scrībere et pugnāre dēbet. itaque plūrimī eōrum maximē errant ; multa et falsa in librīs suīs narrant.

“ Tālis fuit Līvius. ille librōs paene centum et quinquāginta conscripsit ; annālēs dē rēbus omnibus, quās Rōmānī gesserant, composuit. multōs annōs labōrābat ; clārissimus inter Rōmānōs auctor fuit et meritō fāmam pulcherrimam reportāvit. nam multa in hominum mentēs revocāvit, quae in oblīviōnem veniēbant ; multa et vēra saepe memorāvit.

“ Sed multa eī inerant vitia : fābulās falsās prō vēris nonnunquam accēpit ; nōn miles fuit ipse, sed rei militāris scientiam affectāvit ; dē rēbus antiquīs parumque certīs temere scribēbat ; Rōmānōs dēnique semper laudāre mālēbat potius quam vēra scribere. itaque cūrā tibi opus est, cum Līvī annālēs legis.”

Camillus goes on to tell the story of the schoolmaster of Falerii.

10. “ Iam vērō fābulam, quam dē mē ipsō lūdīque magistrō Līvius scripsit, tibi narrābō. audī. Rōmānī cum Faliscīs bellum quondam gerēbant. urbs autem Faliscōrum Faleriī nōmine erat, quae nōn multa millia passuum Rōmā aberat. bellum ācre fuit et atrōx ; sed tandem Rōmānī, quia fortiōrēs erant, vincēbant, et urbem operibus iam cluserant. ibi Faliscōs diū obsidēbant : Faliscī autem fortiter resistē-

bant. dux igitur Rōmānus dē celerī victōriā paene iam dēspērābat.

“ Sed Faleriīs forte magister erat, qui nōbilissimōrum cīvium liberōs cūrāre solēbat. ille liberōs extrā moenia in agrōs cotidiē dūcēbat : ubi lūsui finem fēcerant, Faleriōs ad parentēs reveniēbant. magister autem, quī homo nefārius fuit, lūcrum maximum sibi cupiēbat. itaque quōdam



“ Beat him, boys ”

diē liberōs longius in agrōs paulātim duxit, dōnec ad statiōnes Rōmānās pervēnērunt. at militēs magistrum simul et puerōs in castra ad Camillum duxērunt.

“Camillus autem, ubi prōditor maximum sibi praemium prō liberis illis postulāvit, nihil eī respondit, sed puerōs ad sē vōcāvit et perfidiam omnem patefēcit. tum militēs suōs prōditōrem in vincula cōnicere iussit, liberis eum trādīdit, et ubi eōs virgīs dōnāvit, sic dixit: ‘verberāte eum, ō puerī, dōnec domum ad parentēs vestrōs reveniētis: hōc dōnum ā Camillō et Rōmānīs accipite.’”

At this very moment Livy himself appears. Septimus is introduced. Camillus then, in the presence of the historian, tells him the Truth about the Beating.

II. CAMILLUS : in hunc modum Līvius fābulam narrāvit, et in eundem scīlicet magister tuus tē docuit. sed vidē, ō puer, scriptor ipse adest : veniet, si eum vocābis.

Septimus oculōs vertit et virum conspexit, quī haud procul lentē ambulābat. is nōn paenulam neque arma, sed togam gestābat ; librum dextrā tenēbat, et verba ibi scripta vōce pulchrā sibi recitābat. ubi autem Septimus eum vocāvit, statim advēnit.

LIVIUS : quis hic puer est, ō Camille, et quārē mē vocat ?

CAMILLUS : hūc venī, ō Tīte, et causam tuam age : nam reus es in causā gravissimā. dum igitur puer tē interrogat, tū respondē.

LIVIUS : quid est ? quid scīre cupis, ō puer ?

SEPTIMUS : ā Nerōne imperātōre hūc veniō. is virgas referre mē iussit, quibus magistrum puerī Faliscum ōlim verberāverunt. dīc igitur mihi, ō Līvī ; ubi eae sunt virgae ?

LIVIUS : at sī Camillus nescit, quārē mē rogās ? respondēre tamen temptābo. Camillus virgās illās, velut signum victōriae suae, Gallīs dedit, ubi barbarōs illōs Rōmā reppulit. . . . quid rīdēs, ō Camille ?

CAMILLUS : prīmum, quia nullae usquam virgae erant ; magistrum Faliscum nunquam ego vīdī, sed posterī hanc fābulam finxerunt, quod Rōmānōs laudāre cupiēbant ; deinde, quia Gallos nunquam Rōmā reppuli, sed Gallī ipsī sponte

suā discesserunt, postquam maximum aurī pondus ā Rōmānīs accepērunt.

LIVIUS : ēheu ! vērītās non semper est pulchra. sed etsī fābula mea nōn est vēra, est tamen vērī similis.

SEPTIMUS : sed, ut ego existimō, nōn rectē facis, quī lectōrēs tuōs fābulis fictīs sic fallis. nam mē turpiter decēpisti.

LIVIUS : ō puer miserrime, quis tū es, quī Titum Līvium culpāre audēs ? sapientēs ego nunquam dēcipio : sī autem tē dēcēpī, tū stultus es.—venī, ō Camille, et insolentem hunc puerum relinque.

CAMILLUS : ecce, veniō. sed puer non tam stultus est, quī ad inferōs vīvus advēnit. valē, ō puer, et etiam nunc spērā ; nam virgae nihil inter sē differunt, et sī Orbilium exquīrēs, ille tibi virgam sine dubiō supeditābit.

Tum magnā vōce rīsit et cum Līviō discessit. sed Septimus verba ēius ultima nōn diū in mente tenēbat. instābat enim labor tertius.

Septimus reads that his third labour is to get some of Hannibal's vinegar to help Corbulo, the emperor's general, in the East.

12. “Ego Nero Claudius Caesar Drūsus Germānicus gentēs omnēs in potestātem meam redēgī : omnibus pācem iamdūdum imposui. ūnus tamen populus nūper in Armeniā contrā mē arma sumpsit : et Corbulō, quī exercitū nostrō praeest, nondum Armeniōs dēbellāvit ; nam montēs Armenii eum exercitumque impediunt.

“Ego autem Corbulōnī opem ferre constitui. Hannibal enim, dum milites suos trans Alpēs ōlim in Italiam dūcit, montium partem difficillimam acētō, ut apud Livium lēgī, rūpit. tē igitur aliquid acētī illius referre iubeō ; eō montēs Armeniōs rumpam, et sic auxiliō meō Corbulō Parthōs vincere poterit.”

Haec verba ubi lēgit, Septimus ita sē miserē compellāvit : “ēheu ! ō puer infēlicissime ! haec altera Livī fābula est, ut suspicor. sed, sī poterō, Hannibalem sine morā quaeram. illum quidem facile agnoscam, quia alterō est oculō captus : aliud tamen erit invenire acētum.”

Septimus finds Hannibal, recognising him by his one eye. Hannibal at first makes as if to kill the boy, mistaking him, in spite of his English dress, for one of the hated Romans. Septimus puts on a bold front.

13. Fēlicissimē rēs ēvēnit. centum sōlum passūs prōcesserat puer, cum virum procul



“ One blow will finish you ”

conspexit, quī gradū celerī adveniēbat. Septimus autem, dum alter appropinquat, vīsum ēius laetus spectābat. advena enim alterō oculō erat captus, nec Rōmānus esse vidēbatur. itaque magnā vōce eum

puer procul compellāvit : “ō advena, sī Hannibal ille praeclārissimus es, gradum siste, precor, et animum adverte.”

Constitit alter et “quis tū es” inquit “quī Hannibalem Rōmānā vōce compellās?” deinde, ubi Septimum conspexit, oculus eius ūnus furōre insānō ardet; gladium dextrā comprehendit; illicō ante puerum attonitum stat. “ō stirps scelestissima,” inquit “etiam-ne in inferis mē lacescere audēs? sed nēmō Rōmānus impūne mē unquam lacesivit. ūnō ictū, quamvis umbra, ego tē sternam.” — et gladium fulgentem destrinxit.

Septimus autem intrepidus manet. “ferī igitur, ō Hannibal,” inquit “sed nihil efficere poteris. ego vīvus inter umbras vēnī et ex umbris vīvus resurgere possum: tū umbra es inānis, et umbra quidem cum vīvo frustrā pugnābit.”

Hannibal primō nihil respondit; deinde gladium dēmīsit, et risū parvō “haud ignāvus es, ō puer,” inquit; “sed Rōmānī paene omnēs sunt fortissimī. crūdēlēs sē praebent et improbōs; aliēna bona ferunt dīripiuntque; fidem saepe violant; scelera omnia contrā iūs fāsque admittunt. virtūtem tamen maximam semper ostendunt.”

Septimus autem, quī multas dē Hannibalis ipsius virtūte fābulas lēgerat, “ et tū ipse ” inquit “ ō Hannibal, magnā virtūte contrā Rōmānōs ōlim pugnāvistī.” “ vērūm dīcis, ō puer ” respondit alter. “ sed nullō modō fortius ego vixī quam Rēgulus ille quī morte suā fidem servāvit. audī, ō puer ; fābulam Rēgulī tibi prius narrābo.

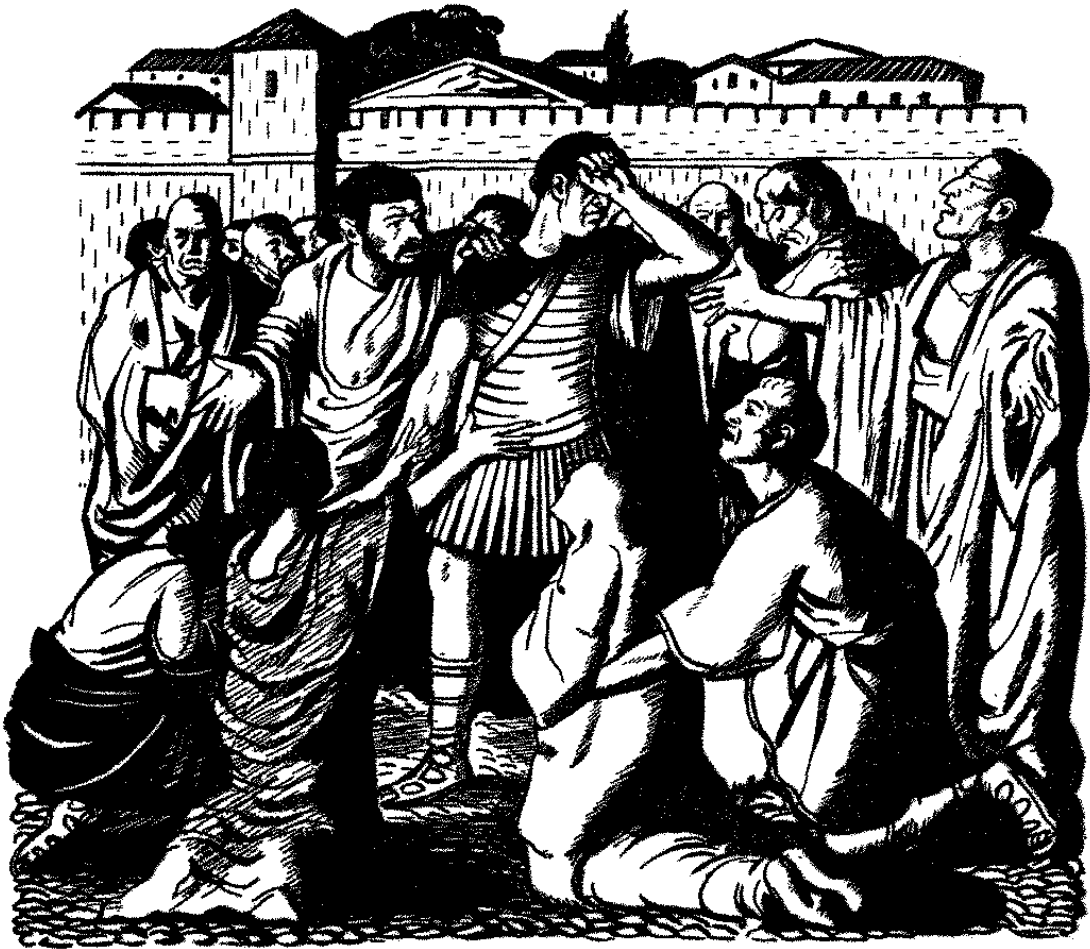
Hannibal tells the story of Regulus, whom he commends, though an enemy, for his bravery.

14. “ Fābula mihi ā patre Hamilcare narrāta est ; nam in primo bello haec rēs ēvenit, quam ipse nōn vidī. Rēgulus, imperātor Rōmānus, tōtō cum exercitū ā Carthāginiensibus superātus, sē suōs-que nullā condiciōne dēdere coactus est. deinde Carthāginem ad patrēs Pūnicōs ductus est ; quī captivum Rōmam hīs verbīs redire iussērunt : ‘ sī tuīs verbīs adductī Rōmānī pācem facient, ō Rēgule, veniam tibi dabimus : sī nōn eis persuadēbis, hūc sine morā reveniēs.’ et Rēgulus, antequam liberātus est, per deōs omnēs sic iurāvit : ‘ nisi Rōmānīs persuadēre poterō, Rōmā Carthāginem sine morā reveniam.’

“ Romae autem in senātum intrōductus, patribus nōn ad pācem sed ad bellum persuadēre temptāvit. ‘ turpissimē ’ in-

quit 'exercitus meus victus est captusque ; turpis ego captivus turpibus cum verbis ad vos missus sum. audite, patres, et dedecus Romanum velut vestris oculis ipsi videte. signa armaque Romanam Punicis delubris affixa sunt ; civium Romanorum brachia loris Punicis religabantur. ipse ea vidi, et prae pudore vix vos tueri possum. itaque vos iubeo, patres, dedecus meum omne Punico sanguine expiare.'

"His verbis patres maxime commoti, bello etiam magis incumbere constituerunt. tum quidem omnes amici, uxor miserrima,



"As I have sworn, so shall I do. Farewell for ever."

līberī cārissimī Rēgulum lacrimīs precibus-
que Romae retinēre studuērunt ; sed ille
eīs graviter sic respondit : ‘ nē vestris
quidem vōcibus retinēbor, nec lacrimīs
nec precibus vestrīs animus meus mutā-
bitur. ut enim iurāvī, ita faciam. itaque
lacrimās ōmittite, ō amīcī, et in aeternum
valēte.’

“ Statim Carthāginem discessit ; Carthā-
giniensibus irātīs sē dēdidit ; paucīs post
diēbus suppliciō crūdēlissimō necātus
est.”

*To the story Hannibal adds that “ the only thing he had
against Regulus was that he was a Roman.” Although
Septimus hastens to point out that he is not a Roman, he
fails to win Hannibal’s assistance.*

15. HANNIBAL : iustus erat ille et fortis, ō
puer ; sed propter hōc ūnum
Rēgulum non amāvī, quod
erat Rōmānus. nunc quoque
propter idem nōn amo tē, ō
Septime. nam pater meus
Hamilcar, ubi ōlim rem divī-
nam faciēbat, mē ad āram
admōvit et iūre-iūrandō ob-
strinxit : hīs verbīs iūrāvī
“ nunquam amīcus erō populī
Romāni.” et tē, ō Septime,
quanquam veste novā rem dis-

simulāre temptas, vōx tamen Romānum mihi prōnuntiat.

SEPTIMUS : sed nōn ego sum Rōmānus, ō Hannibal.

HANNIBAL : at vōx tua Rōmāna est.

SEPTIMUS : ē Britanniā Rōmam vēnī ; mīrō modō trāductus sum.

HANNIBAL : ubi haec Britannia est ? nōmen illud nōn prius audīvī.

SEPTIMUS : insula est, ō Hannibal, in marī magnō ultrā Hispāniam et Galliam posita.

HANNIBAL : dē insulā tālī fābulae incertae ā mercātōribus ōlim mihi narrābantur ; sed dē tē mihi plūra dīc, ō puer.

Ibi, postquam Septimus omnia dē sē narrāvit, Hannibal ita respondit : “ mīra est fābula, ō Septime ; sed, nisi fallor, vēra. ā mē tamen nunquam adiuvāberis. nam etsī nōn ipse Rōmānus es, ā Rōmānīs hūc missus es : immō, sī rectē audīvī, Rōmānōrum omnium scelestissimus tē mīsīt. sī autem acētum ā mē tibi dabitur, ego, hostis infestissimus, inter sociōs amīcōsque populī Romanī numerābor. abscēde igitur, ō Septime ; sed hōc consilium ab amīcō Hannibale accipe : optimum acētum in tabernīs Ītalicīs inveniēs, quod prō vīnō ibi venditur.”

Quod ubi dixit, in tenebrās discessit. Septimus sōlus in umbris dēnuō relictus est.

Septimus, left by Hannibal, is in despair, but he is approached by two people who appear friendly, particularly when they hear how Hannibal has failed him.

16. “ Ō Hannibal ” exclāmat Septimus “ ō Hannibal ! ” nec plūra dixerat, cum vōce irātā territus est. accucurrit enim gladiō strictō vir sexāgintā circiter annōs nātus, quī semel atque iterum clāmāvit : “ ubi est Hannibal ? ubi est iste homo omnium invīsissimus ? ” virum alterum, paucīs annīs minōrem, sēcum trahēbat : is librum dextrā tenēbat ac libellum legere potius quam Hannibalem quaerere manifestē cupiēbat.

Septimus territus sē cēlāre cōnābātur ; sed, dum advenārum alter librum legit, alter puerum conspexit et sic compellāvit : “ tū ergō Hannibalem vocās ? sed quis es et quālem chartam manū portās ? ”

Respondit puer : “ Septimus sum ; hāc in chartā labōrēs difficillimī sunt inscriptī, quōs a Nerōne principe perficere cōgor. sex sunt labōrēs numerō, quōrum tertium male perfēcī ; nam Hannibal mē male dēcēpit.”

Alter autem (quī Scīpiō Africānus erat nōmine) “ haec ” inquit “ haec est nōtis-

sima illa fidēs Pūnica. Hannibalem hanc ob rem castigare vehementer cupiō, sicut prius eum vici. sed tempore ego haec perficiam : nunc tē, si tertius tuus labor peractus est, ad quartum, o Septime, pergere oportet.”

Haec ubi dixit, ad amicum suum se convertit. “ o Africānille ” inquit “ hūc veni ; Homērum tandem relinque, et Nerōnis scripta hāc ex chartā lege ac puerum miserrimum adiuva. et haec fortasse Graecē scripta sunt.” cui alter : “ Graecē-ne scripta ? Graecē scripta legere mihi opus erit suāvissimum.” Septimus chartam statim ei trādit.

Septimus investigates with Scipio Africanus Major and Scipio Africanus Minor, his companion, the nature of his next labour. They discover that it concerns the famous M. Porcius Cato.

17. MINOR : sed haec non Graecē scripta sunt.

MAJOR : at lege, etiamsi Persicē sunt scripta. scire enim puer studet.

MINOR : Persicōs oīdī, pater, apparātūs. sed hīc nōn iocīs locus est. audī igitur : “ ego Nero Claudius Caesar Drūsus Germanicus domum auream et

magnificentissimam aedificāre
constituī. . . .”

MAJOR : itaque monumentum aere
perennius construētur ; etiam
sceleribus ēius erit māius.

MINOR : “ palātium nunc habito, quod
dignitātī meae impar est. nova
autem domus cuncta alia aedi-
ficia magnitūdine et magnifi-
centiā superābit ; ā monte
Palātīnō usque ad Esquiliās
extendētur.”

MAJOR : ā quō custōdes ipsī custōdien-
tur ? homo insanire vidētur.

MINOR : confiteor. sed audī verba
quae sequuntur, et magis mirā-
beris. “ in hortīs fundum
amplum colere mihi placet.
ā Catōne igitur, agricolā om-
nium perītissimō, consilium
pete, et omnia, quae fundō
sunt necessāria, mihi renuntiā.”

MAJOR : sī deus hominem perdere
cupit, prius dēmentat : Nerōnis
dēmentia eum paene perditum
monstrat.

MINOR : ā Catōne consilia quaerere—
hōc opus, hīc labor est. Catō
tamen gravissimus, Nero om-
nium est hominum levissimus.

SEPTIMUS : mihi autem hōc opus lēgātum est ; mē hic labor premit ; ego difficultātem omnem patiar.

MINOR : querī nōn tempus est. mentem aequam rēbus in arduis servā. nōs tē adiuvābimus, duo Scīpiōnes, virī praeclārissimī.

Cato himself appears, whereupon Africanus Major tactfully departs. The other two greet the newcomer, and ask his help. But Cato is obsessed with the idea of destroying Carthage, which makes the conversation difficult.

18. MAJOR : quis hīc est, quī hūc sōlus ingreditur ? dum prōcēdit, contiōnārī vidētur.



SEPTIMUS : mihi quidem de viā errāvisse vīsus est. sed nunc rectā viā nōbīs accēdit.

MINOR : in solō ingreditur, sed caput inter nūbila condit ; tam alta cōgitāre vidētur.

MAJOR : sed Marcus Porcius Catō est, mihi quidem ini-

“ Though he walks on earth
his head's among the clouds ”

mīcissimus,
quia Graecae
rēs mihi pla-
cent, sed tibi
amīcissimus,
mī fili, quia
Carthāginem
dēlēvistī. me-
lius erit, sī
ego quam
celerrimē dis-
cēdam. tū
autem manē;
et sī poteris,
consilium dē
rē rusticā ā
Catōne discere
cōnāre.



MINOR : salvē, ō Catō ! hīc puer con-
siliū ā tē petit.

SEPTIMUS : princeps Nero fundum in
hortīs suis ornāre constituit.
quārē dīc mihi, quaeso, quae
fundō necessāria sunt ? et unde
princeps ea adipiscī potest ?
sīc enim tē rogāre sum iussus.

CATO : fundum in hortō ! absurdum
est. dēlenda est Carthāgo.

MINOR : tempora mūtantur. hīc modus
est Graecus, fundum in hortō
colere.

- CATO : Graecia capta ferum victōrem
cēpit : Rōma iamprīdem urbs
Graeca est. quandō ad mōrēs
antīquōs regredientur Rōmānī?
dēlenda est Carthāgo.
- MINOR : sed etiam tū litterās Graecās
senex gustāvistī, quanquam
patrem meum eandem ob
causam culpābas.
- CATO : ille semper Graeculus fuit,
semper praepostera dīcēbat.
delēnda est Carthāgo.

The conversation continues, but it soon appears that Cato is in no fit condition to give advice on anything. Finally Cato goes off in a fury, because Septimus makes fun of the story of his grandson's Stoic suicide.

19. SEPTIMUS (*to Africanus*) : quotiēs eadem
verba dē Carthāgine ā sene istō
insānō pronuntiābuntur ?
- MINOR (*to Septimus*) : alia dīcit, alia
sentit ; quippe mentem sānam
in corpore sānō nōn habet.
(*To Cato*) ego avusque meus
ā Vergiliō, poētā, si quis alius,
Rōmānō, laudibus ad astra
tollēbāmur.
- SEPTIMUS : et ego laudēs istās lēgī :
“ Scīpiades, duo fulmina
bellī.”

- CATO : illud absurdissimum est—duo fulmina bellī ex hominibus Graeculis efficere ! dēlenda est Carthāgo.
- MINOR : at ego Carthāginem dēlēvī, mī Porcī. sententiam tuam secū-tus sum ; iussū populī Rōmānī sōlitūdinem in Africā fēcī, et illam profectō Rōmānī pācem appellāvērunt. sed nunc puerum miserrimum adiuuvā, sī poteris ; de fundō consilium eī dā, quod princeps Nero ā tē quaerit.
- CATO : principēs Catōnem minimē dēlectant. dēlendus est prin-cipātus.
- MINOR : ēheu, ō Septime ! tempus teri-tur, sed Cato semper sē eun-dem praebet ; tyrannōs ōdit, reīpublicae favet.
- CATO : Uticae in Africā rēs facta est, quae et rēpublicā et Catōne digna fuit. Marcus Porcius Cato, nepōs meus, summā vir-tūte ibi sē interfēcit.
- SEPTIMUS : sē interfēcit ? suā manū ? at quārē ita ēgit ? mihi quidem stultissimum esse vidētur—mortem sibi consciscere.

CATO : reipublicae causam in Africā sustentābat. ibi, ā Caesaris militibus undique interceptus, nōn dē suā sed dē reipublicae salūte dēspērābat. itaque salvā adhūc rēpublicā sē interfēcit, et victus tamen Caesarem vīcit. dēlendus est Caesar.

SEPTIMUS : ō stultitiam !

CATO : immo vērō tū stultus es. ad corvōs, ō puer improbe. principēs, rēgēs, tyrannōs ōdī ; apparātūs Graecōs ōdī. consilium igitur ab aliō quaere ; nec tū ā Catōne iuvāberis, nec Nero. dēlenda est Carthāgo, dēlenda Graecia, dēlendus Nero, dēlendus tū !

MINOR : ēgressus est Cato irātus. quartus tuus labor iam perfectus est, sed male. age, quid de quinto in chartā est scriptum ?

Septimus learns that his fifth labour is to collect the signature of the next greatest Roman to Nero. Accompanied by Scipio, he approaches a small knot of men in the distance. Cicero steps out and addresses him.

20. Septimus autem, quī dē quintō labōre iam cognoscere cupiēbat, chartam

rursus ēvolvit, et antequam alter abire poterat, haec verba celeriter recitavit :

“ Ego Nero Claudius Caesar Drusus Germānicus, sine dubiō Rōmānōrum omnium sum praeclārissimus. sed eius Rōmānī, quī post mē est praeclārissimus, chirographum vidēre volo.” haec ille recitavit : Africānus autem “ sed hōc omnium est facillimum, ō puer,” inquit. “ ut enim nūper tē iuvāre cōnātus sum, ita nunc iterum tē iuvābō. sī tibi stilus est et tabula, meum chirographum statim tibi inscribam ; sic labōrem tuum facile perficere poteris.”

Sed, quia Septimō nec stilus erat nec tabula, ambō profecti sunt, ut ea adipiscerentur. nec longē progressi erant, cum coetum hominum vidērunt, quī in valle inter sē colloquēbantur. ibi Africānus “ prōgredere mēcum ” inquit “ ō puer ; ab hīs stilum petēmus et sine dubiō adipiscēmur. nam Marcum Tullium Cicerōnem, Cnaeum Pompēium Magnum, Lūcium Cornēlium Sullam, Quintum Horātium Flaccum conspiciere mihi videor, aliōsque nonnullōs, quī domi militiaeve ōlim eminēbant.”

Ipsōs autem, dum appropinquant, Marcus Cicerō primus compellavit. Septimus illum facile agnovit, quia Londiniū in

lūdō ōrātōris illius imāginem saepissimē viderat. caput eī magnum in cervīce gracili positum erat : quōad silēbat, minimē pulcher erat ; sed simul ac loquī coepit, vox eīus gravis et canōra aurēs mirā dulcēdine dēlēnīre poterat. is nunc eōs est adlocutus.

They converse with Cicero. The title of "greatest" is disputed. Cicero proposes that they have a competition, to see who has most justice in his claim.

21. CICERO : quid tū vīs, ō Africāne, et quid hīc puer sibi vult ?

AFRICANUS : puer Septimus est nōmine ; vīvus in inferīs labōrēs Herculeōs perficere iussus est ab eō, quī Rōmānōrum omnium est praeclārissimus.

CICERO : ineptē dīcis, ō Africāne. praeclārissimī Rōmānōrum omnēs periērunt. sed ea praetermittō ; quid nunc, quaesō ?

AFRICANUS : stilum et tabulam requīrimus ; nam huīc puerō chīrographum meum tabulae inscribere volō.

Cicerō autem ad comitēs suōs conversus est. "stilum tabulamque" inquit "ō Flacce, nobīs adfer, sī vīs. agedum ! accipe tū, ō Africāne. sed antequam

accipiēs, dic nōbīs : quārē chirographum ita vīs scribere ? pecūniās-ne acceptās refers ? an colligere solet puer chirographa ? ” cui Africānus “ maximē erras,



“ . . . wants the signature of the next most famous Roman ”

ō Tullī,” inquit “ sī ita putās. huius puerī dominus Rōmānōrum praeclārissimum sē vocat ; sed eius Rōmānī, quī post ipsum est praeclārissimus, chirographum quaerit. itaque ego. . . .”

Nec plūra dixit. aliī rīsū, aliī irā conclāmāvērunt. nonnullī stilum tabulamque ipsī rapere cōnābantur. ea autem Cicerō suprā caput sustulit, et magnā vōce vōcēs aliās compressit : “ dī immortālēs ! quid vultis, Quirītēs ? iustum certāmen omnēs instituere dēbēmus : quī sua facta ostendet praeclārissima, is tum suum chirographum iustissimē inscribere vidēbitur. certāmen in vicem inībimus ; verbīs facta probābimus ; tū, ō puer, eris arbiter ; dīs meliōra placēbunt.”

The shades dispute for the title. Scipio, Marius, Sulla, all in turn put forward their claim.

22. AFRICANUS : ego prīmus mea facta ēnumerābō ; nam nēmō vestrum mē nātū māior est, ut mihi vidētur.

SEPTIMUS : dīc igitur ; tū causam age tuam.

AFRICANUS : ego scīlicet Carthāginem dēlēvī, quae annōs paene centum et vīgintī imperiō Rōmānō restiterat ; quae duōbus bellis superāta, bellī ēventum accipere nōluit ; quae dēnique Rōmānīs semel atque iterum exitium mināta est. hanc ego dēlēvī. Numantiam quoque

dēlēvī, quam urbem nēmō nisi ego capere potuit. itaque duae maximaeque gentes imperiō Rōmānō operā meā sunt additae.

MARIUS (*interrupting*): at vōs, dī immortalēs, tālem avertite calāmitātem: est enim calāmitās maxima, sī tū, ō Africāne, alterius palmam surripere audēs. nam ego ipse Africam rei Rōmānae addidī, ubi Iugurtham, rēgem ferōcissimum, bellō domuī. praetereā barbarōrum gentēs, Cimbrī Teutonēsque, ā quibus Rōmānī multum vexātī erant, duōbus maximīs proeliīs ā mē fūsi fugātique sunt.

SULLA: st! tacē, ō Gaī Marī, et ad mūlōs tuōs redī. tū enim nōn Rōmānōrum omnium sed centuriōnum fuistī praeclārissimus. in ūnō homine, Iūliō Caesare, multōs ego Mariōs vīdī. nōn tū, sed ego rēgem Iugurtham in vincula cōniēcī. Fēlicī mihi cognōmen additum est, quia proeliō nunquam superātus

sum ; ego Samnītes istōs,
sociōs tuōs, omnēs dēlēvī ;
ego Mithridātem, rēgem
Ponticum, hostem reīpublicae
ācerrimum, arma infesta
depōnere coēgī.

At this point Pompey the Great tries to interrupt Sulla and claim the title for himself, but he in turn is interrupted by Cicero, making a similar claim. Catiline however silences them all by urging that the greatest Roman is Caesar, who is not among them.

23. Tum Pompēius, cui Magnō fuit cognōmen, Sullam verbīs asperrimīs increpāre coepit : Sullae enim verba aegrē ferēbat, quod sibi ipse praeclārissimus esse vidēbatur. sed Cicerō vōce canōrā contentiōnem illam facile sēdāvit :

CICERO : et tū tacē, ō Magne, tūque ipse, ō Fēlix. alter enim vestrum miserē per sicāriī manum periit ; alter autem rempublicam infēlicissimam sicāriīs suis prōdidit. quid ? nonne ego cīvitātem ē periculō maximō meā prūdentiā et consiliīs servāvi ? itaque vēra dixi cum canēbam ‘ ō fortūnātam nātam mē consule Rōmam ! ’

CATILINE (*interrupting*) : quōusque abūtēre

patientiā nostrā, ō Marce Tullī? garrulus es et in inferīs, et verba factis antepōnere māvis. tū, quanquam umbra es, potestātem etiam nunc affectās:



“ None of us is worthy of this title ”

ego, quem potestātis cupidō perdidit, potestātem nunc praetermittō. Rōmānōrum praeclārissimus vocārī nōlō. nēmō enim nostrum nōmine illō est dignus: ūnus inter omnēs Rōmānōs sapientiā et virtūte, consiliīs et factis, domī militiaeque semper ēminēbit. ego,

quī vivus mentīrī mālēbam,
 vēra nunc mortuus dīcō. sī
 enim, ō puer infēlicissime,
 virum vērē praeclārissimum
 quaeris, hīc nihil prōficere
 potes. is enim qui praeclāris-
 simus est, nōn inter umbrās
 sed in stellīs numerātur; Iūliō
 Caesarī eī nōmen est.

Conticuēre omnēs : aut pudōre aut
 metū aut invidiā continēbantur ; nec plūra
 dīcere volēbant. tum silentiō abire
 paulātīm incipiunt, et dum in tenebrās illi
 ēvānescunt, Septimus dēnuō ad chartam
 suam sē convertit.

Septimus finds himself confronted with his last labour. He has to secure somehow the pen of the poet Vergil. He meets a fat little man who seems friendly, and they talk. Septimus does not know that it is the poet Horace.

24. Charta multum iam trīta est, cum
 puer haec in eā breviter scripta lēgit : “ ego
 Nero Claudius Caesar Drūsus Germānicus,
 post Vergilium poēta Rōmānōrum sum
 doctissimus. invidiā autem rumpor, quod
 prīmam palmam tulit Vergilius. stilum
 igitur Vergiliī ab inferīs mihi aufer ; ita
 Vergilium versibus meis ego vincam.”

Lēgerat haec, et tristis prōgrediēbātur,
 ubi auribus sonum excēpit et hominem in

agrō parvō conspexit. praeter pedēs eius rīvulus ā colle vīcīnō in campum dēsiliēbat, ipse supīnus sub arbore opācā iacēbat; hilaris erat aspectū, rotundus corpore, ōre rubicundus. ubi autem puerum vīdit, nē capillum quidem capitis mōvit, sed supīnus sic eum adlocūtus est.

HORACE : herba mihi somnō mollior est; rīvī murmura sopōrēm mihi afferunt; surgere nōlō.

SEPTIMUS : quiētem labōrī rectē antepōnis. sed tū beātam sortem aequō fers animō : ego malignam ferre nōn possum.

HORACE : nōlī dēspērāre. maxima puerīs reverentia dēbētur. itaque opem tibi libenter feram, sī nullō labōre id facere poterō.

SEPTIMUS : sed, mihi crēde, difficillimum erit nullō labōre labōrem perficere meum. et labor omnia vincit, nisi ā magistrō meō in lūdō male dēceptus sum; nam et māne et vesperī ille ‘labor omnia vincit’ decantābat.

HORACE : lūdōrum magistrī omnium hominum pessimī sunt; literārum studium rīdiculōs hominēs facit. ego autem consilia, quae non prius audīta

sunt, virginibus puerisque
cantō.

SEPTIMUS : Pandōrā cūriōsior sum factus ;
paene mihi persuāsum est ;
doctrīnās novās audire ardeo.
itaque mihi pārē, sī vīs, et vītae
tuae ratiōnem brevī explicā.

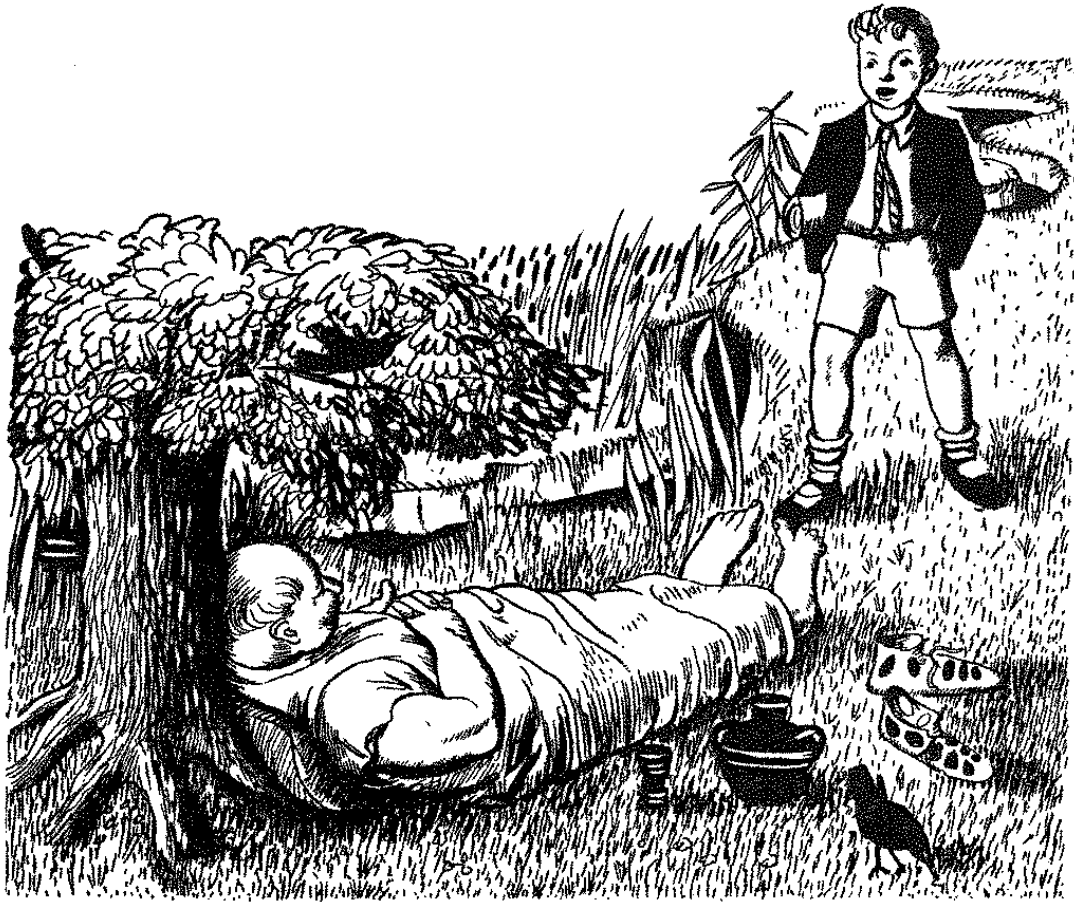
*Horace explains his way of life, and incidentally makes a
reference to his friend Vergil ; and in this way Septimus
gets some valuable information.*

25. HORACE : istud verbum ‘ brevī ’ bene
dictum est. neque enim
ōrātor sum nec lūdī magister ;
et longās ōrātiōnēs odiō summō
ōdī. multum igitur in parvō
ā mē dīcētur. hominēs, dum
docent, discunt, et ego hōc
didicī : CARPE DIEM. eundem
diem bis vīvere nōn potes ;
praesentī igitur tempore
fruere ; futūro ā stultīs crēdi-
tur. is fēlix fuit, quī rērum
nātūram scientiā comprehen-
dere potuit : fēlicior tamen
erit, quī beātē vīvere discet. ā
mē quidem beātissimē vīvitur.

SEPTIMUS : fortūnāte senex ! sed quid est
beātē vīvere ?

HORACE : meam vītae ratiōnem imitā-

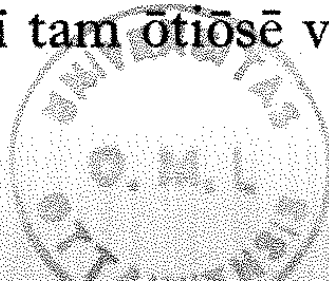
beris, si vēre vitam beātam consequi vīs. mihi enim mōs est nōn amplius ūnam hōram cotidiē fodere aut arāre ; nam et poēta sum et agricola. re-



“ I lie on my back, meditate much and write a little ”

liquum autem diem supīnus in herbā recubō ; plūrima ibi meditor, pauca scribō, dum servus mihi vīnum Falernum aut Caecubum cum cibō ministrat. sic itur ad astra.

SEPTIMUS : nōn tibi invidēō ; mīror magis, si tam otiosē vivere potes.





HORACE :

deus nōbis haec
ōtia fēcit, ut
Vergilius, amī-
cus meus, dīcere
solēbat.

SEPTIMUS :

Vergilium - ne
dixistī? ubi
est Vergilius?
ego Vergilium
dīligentissimē
quaero. sī enim
stilum Vergiliī
ab inferīs au-

feram, nēmō mihi nocēre
poterit.

HORACE : hāc dē rē nesciō ; sed Vergi-
lium saltem facillimē inveniēs,
sī meō consiliō ūtēris. ille in
hōc locō nōn Vergilius vocātur
sed Tityrus ; ille, sicut ego,
sub tegmine fāgī recubat ;
imam faciem barbā longā cēlā-
vit—propter inimīcorum sae-
vitiam. sed dē hōc posthāc
certior fiēs : nunc, sī stilum
ēius adipiscī tam vehementer
cupis, festinā. valē igitur, et
sī quandō labor dūrus vel tri-

stitia tē corripiet, hīs verbīs tē consōlāre : ‘ dabit deus hīs quoque finem ! ’

Septimus follows Horace's hint and finds Vergil singing under a tree.

26. Puer quam celerrimē proficiscitur, sed trīgintā tantum passūs prōcesserat, cum sic rem sēcum reputāre coepit : “ hūius, quī mihi tam benignē subvēnit, nē nōmen quidem sciō.” redībat igitur (nam illud cognoscere volēbat); sed Quintus Horātius Flaccus (id enim eī nōmen fuit) supīnus somnō gravī stertēbat. itaque dē integrō puer tristis profectus est.

Subitō autem ā sinistrā fit sonitus; ad sonitum Septimus oculōs convertit. ibi homo, quī pastōris in modum vestītus erat et barbam promissam habēbat, sub fāgō recubans sua carmina canēbat. Septimus, dum prōgreditur, ipse verba capere poterat : ‘ torva leaena lupum sequitur, lupus ipse capellam ’ et ‘ ā! Corydōn, Corydōn! quae tē dēmentia cēpit? ’ cui Septimus “ tē potius ” inquit



“ You can't deceive me, Vergil ”



“dēmentia cēpit, ō Vergilī; quī pastōris habitū et barbā longā cēlātus es et sic puerum miserum dēcipere cōnāris. sed nōn mē dēcēpistī.”

Vergil has to confess his identity, and is speaking of his “enemies,” when the conversation is cut short by the entrance of the horrid goddess Hecate. Septimus forgets his errand, and makes the quickest possible exit from the Underworld, hardly knowing how he arrives back into the light.

27. VERGILIUS : ō sceleste, nōn Vergilius ego sum, sed Tityrus.

SEPTIMUS : mentīris. homo corpore rotundus, ōre rubicundus, de fraude tuā mē certiōrem fēcit.

VERGILIUS : ēius ad aurēs omnia afferuntur ; rem igitur confiteor ; inimicōs meōs dēcipere volēbam ; quam ob rem pastoris habitū et longā barbā ūtēbar.

SEPTIMUS : sed quī quālēsque sunt inimicī tuī ?

VERGILIUS : permultī sunt ; paucōs tantum ēnumerābō. primum poētae Graeci, Theocritus, Hēsiodus, Homērus, mē accūsant, quod in operibus meis versūs Graecōs Latīnā linguā imitātus sum. deinde Rōmānōrum

poētae mihi invident, quod melius eis canēbam.

SEPTIMUS : ululae cum cyncnis cantū certāvērunt, sed cyncnī vicērunt.

VERGILIUS : omnia quidem in diēs pēiōra fiunt ; sed



Septimus heard no more . . .

nunc Hecatē canēs suās mihi immisit, quod puer quīdam, Septimus nōmine, ad inferōs descendere ausus est. is enim (sic dea affirmat) haec verba meō in librō lēgit : ‘ facilis descensus Averni.’ ego igitur prō puerō scelestissimō poenās dare cōgor.

Vix ea locūtus est, cum canum latrātum ambō audivērunt. irruit dea foeda, horrida, livida colōre, oculīs fulgentibus ; et canēs dīrissimae circā eam latrābant. illa ad Septimum statim cum tōtō grege contendit. “ tū-ne ” inquit “ tū-ne mea regna turbāre audēs ? ” Septimus nihil plūs audivit, sed cursū quam celerrimē sē abstulit. ūnum diem ūnamque noctem sibi vīsus est currere ; per tenebrās usque prōruit. Vergiliī stilīque ēius prorsus est oblītus ; oblītus est omnium ; nec viam, quā ēvāsit, unquam cognōvit, dōnec mirō quōdam modō ad lūcem adventum est. ibi vix tandem spēluncae in ostiō respīrāvit.

Septimus gathers his wits and decides that he must see what Nero now has to say. He has almost reached the city when he meets an old and reverend man, who warns him not to pass its gates.

28. Spēluncae in ostiō puer diū iacēbat ;

nārēs offendit odor taeterrimus. somnō tandem experrectus, languōris et lassitūdinis statim oblīviscitur : labōrēs infectōs in mentem revocat. “ rē infectā ” inquit “ ad Nerōnem reditūrus sum. sed redire quoniam prorsus necesse est, regrediar, ut rem tōtam Caesarī confitear.”



. . . a horrid smell in his nostrils

Hīs dictīs, squālidus ut erat, statim proficiscī, cursū festīnare, ut iter longum quam brevissimō tempore conficeret. mōx ad urbem pulcherrimam perventum est.

Capuam scīlicet vēnerat, quem locum Septimus nōn agnōvit, neque vērō civēs animadvertit, quī puerum per vīcos festīnantem mirābantur. vix tamen ab urbe exierat, cum viātor quīdam, misericordiā mōtus, eum currū suō excēpit. inde pariter currū vectī aliquamdiū ire pergēbant. proximō autem diē, itinere plērum-

que iam confectō, ubi locum nōn procul ab urbe distantem attigērunt, alter alterum valēre iussit. tum Septimus pede processit, ut Nerōnī ea quae gesserat nuntiāret. paulum tamen prōgressus, senem gravem et augustum appropinquantem conspexit : is eum appellat et sic loquī coepit.

The old man turns out to be Paul, who tells Septimus of the Fire at Rome and the persecution of the Christians. Septimus is somewhat discouraged.

29. SENEX : quō ruis, infēlix ? sī Rōmam petis, nōlī festinare. nam urbem, quae fuit, nōn inveniēs : quod inveniēs, id tibi displicēbit.

SEPTIMUS : mē miserum ! itinere iam paene perfectō, revertī molestum est. sed quid accidit ? dīc mihi, ō senex ; per deōs tē obsecrō.

SENEX : deōs-ne dixistī ? ūnus est deus : plūrēs colere, haec prāva superstitiō est.

SEPTIMUS : prāvissima scīlicet : sed de illō nē contendāmus. tū vērō quis es et unde vēnistī ? num Britannicus es ?

SENEX : immō cīvis Rōmānūs sum ; mihi nōmen est Paulō. ego

comitēsque meī deum ūnicum et vērē omnipotentem venerāmur. nūper autem rēs nōbīs exitiōsissima accidit. nam paucōs abhinc diēs incendium maximum coortum est et aedificia permulta solō aequāvit; id mihi in mentem vēnerat cum antea dixī ‘urbem quae fuit nōn inveniēs.’

SEPTIMUS : estō. sed quārē displicēbit id quod in urbe inveniam ?

SENEX : quippe cum cēterīs aedificiīs publicīs privātisque domus Nerōnis ignī correptā est; ipse, haec molestissimē ferens, servōs ēmisit, ut incendiī auctōrēs exquīreret.

Septimus would have liked to hear more before making up his mind what to do next, but he is given no time to think. He is seized by Nero's agents who suddenly appear, and carried off for an interview with Nero.

30. Septimus plūra audire cupiēbat, ut ipse poenās tam dīras vitāret. senex autem “nōlī” inquit “malīs cēdere: et servet tē Deus.” tum puer, turbā hominum procul visā, ubi Paulus statim sē recēpit, abire et ipse sibi prōposuit. nam sic sēcum rem reputābat: “hōs hominēs, quōs videō,

haud dubiē ēmīsit Caesar, ut mē ad supplicium abripiant.” reputantem autem cunctantemque eum hominēs violenter corripuērunt. illī deinde per vicōs ad Palātium Nerōnis puerum, catēnis vinctum, duxērunt, ut imperātōrī trāderent.

Septimus, per vicōs prōgrediens, omnia mūtāta videt, omnia fermē ignī dēlēta : cōram Nerōne intrōductus, ipsum Nerōnem mūtātum percēpit. nam ille, quī prius et crūdēlis et facētus fuit, nunc, ferae similis, torvō et minācī vultū instābat ; quī simul ac Septimum conspexit “ tū-ne ” inquit “ ab inferīs reversus es, mē vexātūrus ? sed haud impūne mē laccessēs, quoniam supplicium tibi parātum habeo exquisītum.” hōc dictō crūdēlissimē subrīsīt. Septimus vērō, dē labōribus suis infectīs eum docēre frustrā cōnātus, in carcerem dēmissus est.

Next morning Septimus is dragged bound through the streets to the Circus where he finds what his punishment is to be. In the face of death he looks to Nero for mercy, but in vain.

31. Postrīdiē custōdēs puerum ēdūcunt et vinctum per vicōs āvehunt, ut poenās daret. vulgus autem in vicīs frequentissimīs puerum illūdere, maledicta congerere. Septimus, graviter perturbātus, nihil re-

spondere, oculos solō dēfixos tenere, donec subito clamore attonitus suspexit. multitudinem hominum undique circumstantium vidit, quī inter se nitebantur, ut



The crowd mocked and cursed : he hung his head

titulum legerent mūrō affixum. Septimus praeteriens pauca tantum verba legere potuit : “ Septimus, portentum Britannicum, nūper ab inferis regressus . . . pugnabit.” his lectis mōx cum custōdibus ad Circum advēnit.

Ibi, postquam multos spectatores sed

nēminem amīcum animadvertit, hōc tantum sibi locūtus est : “ nē despērēmus : fortūna enim semper est comes virtūtis.” ea locūtus consēdit.

Tum iniit lanista, ut gladium, clipeum, galeam eī daret ; et, ubi Septimus arma cēpit, “ tū ” inquit “ secūtor eris ; sequere ergō impigerrimē, ut hoste interfectō salvus ēvādās.” hōc dictō, in arēnam puerum miserrimum prōpulit.

Nec mora, sed homo grandis, rēte et



“ What are you running for ? ”

pugiōne armātus, in Septimum infertur : is aliquid temporis attonitus stetit. tum, alterō sequente, per arēnam hūc illūc passim discurrēbat. rētiārius semel atque iterum, rēte sublātō, instābat, iam iam eum oppressūrus ; sed Septimus paene ē manibus ēius praeter spem ēlābitur. interim populus irātā vōce exclāmat : “ sequere, secūtor, sequere ! ” “ quid fugis ? ” “ ad corvōs ! ” “ in malam crucem ! ” “ ad leōnes ! ”. consistere puer exanimātus, prōnus corruere, mortem expectare. deinde, alterō pugiōnem suprā tollente, ad Nerōnem oculōs convertit, misericordiam implōrans : is, pollice versō, plaudente populō, “ iugulā ” inquit. Septimus oculōs clausit, post tot labōres morte turpī peritūrus.

But that was where the nightmare ended. Septimus could still hear the cries of the populace, and still see Nero's cruel leer. That was the kind of thing that it was hard to forget. But he was not afraid any more. This was the Museum, not the arena, and here was his Uncle Julius. He did not look much like Julius Caesar, after all. There was the bust of Caesar, up there,—that stern man. He had been looking at the busts before he went to sleep, and that was what had started it all. There was a

fat man too, the one he had taken for Nero. He shivered as he thought of Nero. Those Romans were very much alive. But he did not mind a bit now. It had been a very good trip till the end, and that had been rather too exciting. He thought he might look up Nero and one or two of the others in his Roman History books.

He turned to meet his uncle. "Hello, Uncle," he said; "I'm afraid I have been asleep. But I've had a most marvellous dream. Listen to this. . . ."

They went out talking.



NOTES

I

I

ex adverso, "in front of him."

donec . . . praestringebant, "until the sun's rays began to dazzle his eyes."

res . . . mira erat, "the whole business was strange, however."

nisi. After a negative word (*nihil*), translate "except."

pergere . . . non desinit, "did not cease to advance," i.e. "went on and on."

2

qua via ducebat, "where the road led."

ubi . . . advenit. For the tense see AIDS D (ii). Translate "When he *had*," etc.

eo, "to that place."

Appius Claudius, censor 312 B.C. The two censors had charge of (among other things) "public works." Appius, as censor, built the Appian Way (named after him), which was the main road from Rome south to Capua. On the map you will see that it was later extended to the modern Brindisi, on the Adriatic coast.

raedae opera, lit. "with the aid of a carriage": "in a two-seater," as we should say.

3

nonne. See AIDS G (a). *Nonne* introduces a question expecting the answer "yes."

tunica, paenula. The *tunica* was a sort of shirt, usually sleeveless, worn under the *toga* (see below). The *paenula* was a cloak worn when travelling, together with the *pilleum*, a cloth cap. The stranger explains that he is

a traveller (*viator*) making a journey abroad, away from home.

Londinii, "in London." Locative. See AIDS F (ii) (b).

toga. The *toga* was the ordinary Roman "wear"; a single piece of woollen stuff, cut in a semicircle, and draped round the body over the *tunica*. The *toga praetexta* had a purple border, and was worn by senators and children.

hic locus . . . distat, "this place is six miles from Rome." **sex millia passuum**, Accusative of Space How Far. See AIDS F (iii).

4

doce, Imperative, "tell me."

Romam pervenire, "to get to Rome." No preposition with names of towns. See AIDS F (i).

tuti, adj., but we should translate "safely" (adv.).

magna strage, "with a great crash." *strages* means literally something like a "knock-out," from the verb *sterno*, "to lay low."

5

sepulchra. The Appian Way was lined on either side with tombs, which can be seen to the present day.

Londinii. See AIDS F (ii) (b).

non procul hinc, "not far from here."

Clodius, a political enemy of Cicero, who regarded him as a "Bolshevik." He was almost what we should call a gangster, and tried to control the politics of Rome by organised ruffianism. He was killed by a rival gangster, Milo, on the Appian Way in 52 B.C.

natura, "by nature"; "naturally."

6

Numa was the second of the seven kings who are supposed to have reigned in Rome before the foundation of the Republic in 510 B.C. The religious code which he introduced (about 700 B.C.) is said to have been divinely inspired by the goddess Egeria.

Porta Capena. This was the gate through which the Appian Way passed into the city. The arch of the gate

supported the first Roman aqueduct, the Aqua Claudia, which was the work of the same Appius Claudius already mentioned (I, 2). This aqueduct is still used by the Italians, and with three others built in ancient times still carries the water supply to the modern city.

in portu navigamus, "safe in port at last"; a proverbial expression.

claudicat . . . Claudia, a pun. *Claudico* means literally "be lame." Could we translate "the water supply is running badly for us"?

montes septem. The seven hills of Rome were the Quirinal, Viminal, Esquiline, Caelian, Aventine, Palatine, and Capitoline. They were not large hills (a tram-car runs under the Quirinal to-day), which is the reason why Septimus, expecting mountains, does not notice them.

Tullianum. This was the grim subterranean dungeon where "public enemies" of Rome were strangled.

huius modi, "of this kind."

7

dextra, sinistram: understand *manus*. We also talk of a " (straight) left," etc.

domum, "to home." See AIDS F (i).

Medusa was the arch-Gorgon, who turned people to stone simply by looking at them. Perseus, a Greek hero, finally killed her, taking the wise precaution of looking at her reflection in his shield, and thus avoiding her frightful, petrifying stare.

Argus, a creature of Greek mythology, who had a hundred eyes. His keen vision recommended him to Hera, when she was looking for a guardian for Io, a girl who had been loved by Zeus and then changed into a cow to save her from Hera's jealousy.

me miseram! Exclamatory Accusative. "Poor me!" (Note that English too uses Accusative "me".)

cur . . . induxi? "Why ever did I take such a cruel monster to my heart?"

mi, Voc. Masc. Sing. of *meus*.

tempera, "check your anger": *temperare*, meaning to control a feeling, takes a Dative object.

domo. See AIDS F (ii) (a).

8

este, Imperative of *edo*, "eat."

venditabant, a "frequentative" of *vendo*: "to sell frequently," "to be a seller of." Note how these verbs are formed.

laetus, "gladly." Adjectives in Latin such as *absens*, *incolumis*, are often best translated into English by an adverb.

Romam, "to Rome." See AIDS F (i).

uno die, Ablative of Time Within Which. Cf. *una nocte*, just below.

9

alius aspectus, "the look of the place was very different."

quod dicis, "what you say."

poenas dabis, lit. "you will give requital"; i.e. "you will be punished."

vera, Neut. Pl.; lit. "true things."

cui, Dat. Sing. of *qui*, "to whom."

minas conguessit, lit. "heaped threats."

10

reliquum diem. See AIDS F (iii).

celare means "to keep something hidden from somebody."

noli timere, "don't be afraid"; one of the ways to do a Negative Command in Latin.

nihil novi, lit. "nothing (of) new"; a "partitive" Genitive.

quietus, another "adverbial adjective"; trans. "quietly".

Cf. *pavidus*, *trepidus*, below.

habitum, "the clothes"; *habitus* means "the way you hold yourself or look."

novum id genus, "it was a strange kind of workman."

simul atque, "as soon as he *had* entered." See AIDS D (ii).

tollere, intrare, historic Infinitives. See AIDS B (ii).

11

non enim fabri . . ., "it was not by the order of a workman but of Nero that the slaves were carrying him off."

crudelitate, Ablative of Respect. See AIDS F (iv) (b).
artifex Nero. Nero thought highly of himself as an artist, and loved to perform in public with his *caelesti voce*.
servis. imperare, "to command," takes a Dative object.
 See AIDS A (iii).
satis, with *terribili*.
trahere, aperire. See AIDS B (ii).
metu plenus, "filled with fear."
fame sitique, Ablative of Cause, "through hunger and thirst."
resistere also takes a Dative.

12

Nero, the fifth emperor of the Romans, who ruled A.D. 54-69. The story will give you an idea of his character.
luxuriam vitae, or as we should say, "a life of luxury."
rosas spargebant. Later Nero found a better way of keeping his palace sweet-smelling. He had a special roof put in his dining-hall, from which perfumes and flowers could be scattered on his guests.
distinctum, "inlaid."
veni . . . vicisti. Julius Caesar described one of his battles (at Zela, in Asia Minor, in 47 B.C.) by the proud words "*veni, vidi, vici*." Nero makes a cheap joke at Septimus' expense by saying that though he has "come" and "seen," he has not "conquered."
Rhadamanthus was, with his brother Minos, a judge in the Underworld famous for his justice.
summa clementia, "of the greatest mercy." See AIDS F (iv) (a).
Polyclitus, a freedman of Nero who visited Britain on the Emperor's business in A.D. 61.

13

haud multo post, "not long afterwards."
Sisyphus, a legendary king of Corinth, who was a notorious robber. He was killed by Theseus and punished for his sins in the Underworld, where he was condemned to push up hill a huge rock, which always on reaching the summit rolled down again.
Argos, "to Argos." Eurystheus was king of Argos. It

was in his service that Hercules had to perform twelve labours, as a penance for killing his children. Hercules was the son of Jupiter and Alcmena, and the strongest hero of all antiquity. It was his wonderful strength and courage that brought him through his ordeal successfully.

sex . . . habet, "contains in writing six out of the seven labours." *inscriptos*, with *labores* understood.

Ditis. *Dis* was the Roman name for Pluto, god of the Underworld.

Sibylla. The Sibyl lived in a cave at Cumae in Campania (south of Rome: look at your map), where she delivered prophecies. The Romans respected the prophecies of the Sibyl so much that they had a special board of ten as keepers of the "Sibylline Books," which were a collection of the prophecies deposited in the Capitol and consulted in times of danger.

fas means "what is right in the sight of heaven": **ius** means "what is right in the sight of men."

gratias . . . ago, "I thank you."

procul-ne . . . See AIDS G (*a*).

ut poeta dixit. Vergil is the poet. We shall hear more of him later, as Septimus meets him in the Underworld.

facilis . . . Averni, trans. "it is easy enough to get down into Hell." (Avernus was a lake in Italy near which was a cave supposed to be the entrance to the Underworld.)

14

exceperunt, "took over."

magnam . . . movebant, "excited great wonder."

Palatinum, Caelium. See Note on I, 6.

insulis. *insulae* were blocks of "flats" built high on the American pattern to save space and cost. One lot of flats (on the Caelian: see your map) had to be pulled down because the augur on the Capitol said they obscured his view of the heavens.

puer . . . decem, a description of a lost child for whose return a reward is offered.

Circus Maximus, a kind of "Wembley," with chariot-racing, wild-beast shows, and fights between gladiators, instead of our less brutal forms of amusement.

programma, a late Latin word, "notice."

Kal. Iun., short for *Kalendis Iuniis*, "on the Kalends, i.e. first, of June."

venatio et vela, "a wild-beast show and covered stands,"—added attractions.

Cumis, "at Cumae," Locative case. See Aids F (ii) (b).

lingua favere, "to keep silence"—the regular order given by a priest at a sacrifice. (The phrase means "to say nothing unfavourable"; the easiest way was to say nothing.)

se exstinxit, "went out."

quasi temulentus, "feeling drunk."

odorem. There were peculiar vapours in the Sibyl's cave.

dei afflatu, "under the inspiration of the god." The Sibyl invariably went into a trance (like a "medium") when giving her verse oracles.

aude, Imperative of *audere*, "be bold."

noctes atques dies, Accusatives of Time How Long.

et hoc, "even this."

nam . . . iuvabit, "for you may like to remember this in time to come."

ramo. *potior* takes an Ablative object.

tantum possunt, "have so much power."

15

noli . . . fixum tenere, a Negative Command, "don't keep your look fixed in a vacant stare."

te excita, "rouse yourself." *te* is Reflexive here.

duc, Imperative of *duco*: cf. *dic, fer, fac*.

laeva, Ablative, "on the left," like *dextra* in the next line.

loca, Nominative Plural, irregular, from *locus*.

curso, Ablative of Manner, "at a run."

auro fulgentem, "gleaming with gold."

rettulit, Perfect of *refero*.

ubi . . . placaverimus. Note the Future Perfect. Latin is particular in its use of tenses. Lit. "When we *shall have* appeased Hecate."

canem, mel, agnam, the special form of sacrifice for Hecate. Cf. the *suovetaurilia*, the sacrifice of a pig, sheep and bull in the agricultural festivals.

- pretium iustum.** The souls of the dead had to pay a fare of about a farthing before Charon would consent to ferry them over the Styx. The coin was traditionally placed in the mouth of the dead before burial.
- multos abhinc annos,** "many years ago"; the ordinary construction. This refers to the visit of Theseus to Hades, where his coming caused some disturbance.
- nomen . . . Septimo,** "my name is Septimus"; lit. "the name is to me Septimus." Note that the actual name goes into the Dative.
- nuntius venio,** "I come as a messenger." *nuntius* is "in apposition" to the Subject.
- ut omnia . . . efficiam,** "so that I may accomplish everything." See AIDS C (ii) (c).
- improbe,** lit. "o wicked one"; but *improbus* is used in Latin very commonly in place of some of our slang words of abuse: "confound you!"
- an hic est . . . ?** *an* literally means "or," but it is often used for an astonished question: "can it be that . . . ?"
- medio tutissimus,** "the middle way is safest."
- tendebantque . . . :** one of the best lines in Vergil.

II

I

- risu terribili abscessit,** "he departed with a terrible laugh." See AIDS F (iv) (g).
- latrabat** etc., "he barked, growled, and gnashed his teeth."
- millia passuum,** "miles," lit. "thousands of paces." In the plural *millia* is a Noun, and must be followed by a Genitive. *mille*, singular, is an Adjective; so "a mile" in Latin is "a thousand paces," *mille passus*, and there is no Genitive.
- secum,** "with himself," i.e. "in his mind." (See Note on II, 4.)

e sinu. *sinus* is anything folded or curved, and so "a bay," or as here, "a pocket."

dum . . . devorat. See AIDS D (i).

2

evolvit, "unrolled." The same word would be used for "turning the pages" of a Roman book, which was in the form of a roll (*volumen*). The roll was held in the right hand and wound off into the left as the successive "pages" appeared.

Chaldaeis. The Chaldaeans (roughly Babylonians) were famous astrologers.

augusto aspectu, "of dignified appearance." See AIDS F (iv) (a).

3

baculum . . . est, "acts as a third leg."

Teiresias, a famous soothsayer of Thebes, a city of central Greece.

visu, "in sight." See AIDS F (iv) (b). But we should simply translate the phrase "sharp-sighted," ("my sharp-sighted friend").

labor . . . colligere. The construction is: *labor gratior est . . . abscidere quam colligere.*

fide maiora, "unbelievable." *fide* is Ablative of Comparison. See AIDS F (iv) (e).

novus, "strange."

4

tantum, "only," Adverb.

pallium, a long Greek cloak. Normally one would tuck this up round the shoulders to do anything energetic, but Septimus does not give Teiresias time.

corpore . . . umeris . . . aspectu. See AIDS F (iv) (b).

ludo scaenico . . . , "it's like a pantomime." Cincinnatus is no doubt thinking of some play of Plautus or Terence, where such scenes were not uncommon. But he must have heard of it from someone else, as these two were not writing their comedies till the second century B.C., over 200 years after Cincinnatus' death.

Cincinnatus, a great Roman general, "dictator" in 458 B.C., when he saved the state by a victory over the Aequi. (Dictators of this sort were given the full control of affairs, but they usually relinquished their office after six months.)

tecum. *cum* is regularly attached thus to *se, me, nobis, vobis*, e.g. *pax vobiscum*.

Publius Decius Mus. His story is told in the next section. The sacrifice there referred to took place in the war which Rome fought with the Latins, 340-338 B.C. Decius was consul at the time. (There were two consuls in Rome: they had the offices of Prime Minister and Field Marshal combined.)

5

tutam . . . reddere, "make safe." If you know French, compare the use of "*rendre*."

res Romana . . . We should say simply "the Romans were in a difficult position, facing a grave crisis."

legiones. At this time a legion had in it about 4000 men: from the time of the Punic wars (264-202 B.C.) the number rose to nearer 6000.

ILLI . . . AMITTENT, "the first (side) to lose their general will win the victory tomorrow."

cum ducis morte, "through [lit. "along with"] the general's death." Decius himself was the general.

Muri, Dative of *Mus*. The actual name goes into the Dative. (See Note on I, 15.)

dextra forti. *confidere* governs the Ablative case of the thing you put trust in.

o mores !, "what manners !"

ad corvos !, "be hanged with you !" lit. "(go) to the ravens !" i.e. get yourself hanged, so that the ravens may feed on your corpse.

6

apro. *similis* takes the Dative case, as the English "like," in "like to."

dignitate salva, "without loss of dignity." *salvus* means literally "safe."

palمام . . . reportavit, "took second place for courage."

Cincinnatus. See Note on II, 4.

iugo solvit, "loosed from the yoke," i.e. "unyoked."

sumpsit, from *sumo* : **vicit**, from *vinco* : **expulit**, from *expello*.

daturus erat, tr. "might have given."

7

aegerrime . . . dispiciebat, "he made out the letters with the utmost difficulty." *aegre* is often used in this sense, and *dispicere* means to distinguish by sight.

odio fuit, "was hateful," (lit. "was for a hatred"). This is the so-called Predicative Dative, which is often used with words of Help and Hindrance : i.e. things which are pleasant or the opposite. Thus "I help" becomes *auxilio sum*, and "I hinder" becomes *impedimento sum*.

L. Annaeus Seneca was an eminent Stoic philosopher and author and business man, and together with Burrus was Nero's tutor during the first years of his reign.

Camillus, M. Furius, was one of the great men of the fourth century B.C. He captured Veii, saved Rome from the Gauls, and reformed the whole organisation of the city after the Gallic disaster.

8

o sapientissimum hominum ! An example of the Exclamatory Accusative.

Claudius Nero, who saved the state, was the consul of 207 B.C. He was largely responsible for the Roman victory at the Metaurus, which prevented Hasdrubal from leading his army into Italy to join his great brother Hannibal.

9

omnibus . . . fortius, "more bravely than all others." *fortius* is the Comparative Adverb. For *omnibus* see AIDS F (iv) (e).

non difficile . . . excedere, "it is not difficult to die."

Romans would willingly die fighting. In later years they had no scruples about committing suicide rather than incurring disgrace. Compare the Japanese hara-kiri.

multa . . . vitia, "there were many weaknesses in him."

vitia does not necessarily mean "vices."

parum certis, lit. "too little certain," which is the Latin way of toning down "very uncertain."

cura opus, "there is need of care": *opus* in this sense of "need" is used with a Dative of the person and Ablative of the thing.

10

Faleriis. See AIDS F (ii) (b).

lusui finem fecerant, "when they finished their game."

The Pluperfect with *ubi* here is due to the "frequentative" idea; "whenever they *had* (on each occasion) finished . . ."

quodam die, "one day." See AIDS F (iii).

in castra ad Camillum, "to Camillus in the camp":

Latin has to be more precise than English.

virgis donavit, "had presented them with rods."

donec domum revenietis, "until you get back home."

Notice the Future Tense after *donec*, where in English we are less exact.

11

in hunc modum, "after this fashion." Cf. *in eundem (modum)*, lower down.

causam . . . gravissima, "plead your own cause, for you have to defend yourself on a most serious charge."

Reus is a man who is being accused and has to defend himself; "the prisoner at the bar."

nullae . . . virgae erant, "there never were any rods."

Roma reppuli, "drove them from Rome." See AIDS F (ii) (a).

veri similis, "plausible" *similis* sometimes takes a genitive.

Orbilius was a typical schoolmaster, and in the Middle Ages this became the ordinary word for one who was fond of the cane.

12

Armenia, at the eastern end of Asia Minor, and its neighbour Parthia, gave almost unceasing trouble to the Romans, and in spite of occasional victories by men such as Corbulo they were never subdued ; later on they even conquered most of the Eastern Empire.

aliquid aceti illius, " some of that vinegar." According to the story Hannibal had hot vinegar poured on the frozen rocks of the Alps, and it acted as an explosive sufficiently strong to blast a way for the Carthaginian elephants.

altero oculo captus, " having lost one eye." Hannibal had a severe attack of ophthalmia when he was on one of his lightning marches through the marshes of central Italy in 217 B.C.

13

aliena bona ferunt, " they carry off other people's goods."

contra ius fasque, " against all law, human and divine."

virtutem. *virtus* means originally " manliness," and only later came to be " virtue " in our sense.

14

si tuis verbis adducti . . ., " if the Romans are convinced by your words and make peace."

Roma Carthaginem. See AIDS F (i) and (ii).

Romae. See AIDS F (iii).

civium bracchia . . ., " the arms of Roman citizens were bound with Carthaginian thongs." Much of this passage is paraphrased from a famous ode of Horace (Book III, No. 5), which tells the tale of Regulus.

his verbis . . . incumbere, " stirred by these words the Senate resolved to prosecute the war still more vigorously."

in aeternum valete, " farewell for ever."

supplicio. According to the story his eyelids were cut off, and he died *vigilando*, by not being able to sleep.

15

iure-iurando. The story of Hannibal's oath of undying hostility to the Romans is a favourite with Roman authors.

dissimulare means to pretend that something is not so which really is.

fabulae incertae. Unreliable stories about Britain were reported at Carthage and in Greece. The story of the voyage of Hanno still survives.

ibi postquam . . . A favourite idiom of Livy's ;
“thereupon when he had . . .”

16

sexaginta . . . natus, “about sixty years old.” For *annos* see AIDS F (iii).

paucis annis minorem, “a few years younger.” For *annis* see AIDS F (iv) (c).

tu . . . vocas ?, “so it's you shouting for Hannibal, is it ?”

Scipio Africanus. Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus (Major) was one of the greatest Roman generals ; he was elected consul when only thirty, during the Second Punic War (218–202 B.C.), and after a successful campaign against the Carthaginians in Spain, finally defeated Hannibal himself at Zama, in Africa, and brought the war to an end. Hence comes his name Africanus,—like our Clive “of India.”

male perfecti. We should say “failed in.”

fides Punica. This became a byword for dishonest dealing : the Roman historians had a knack of giving their enemies a bad name.

oportet. Impersonal Verb. Tr. “it is up to you to . . .”

Africanille, “young Africanus.” Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus Aemilianus Minor, to give him his full name, was not really “young,” as he was over fifty when he died in 132 B.C. ; but he was called *Minor* to distinguish him from the Africanus mentioned above, whose son adopted him. He ended the Third Punic War in 146 B.C. by the sack of Carthage, and a bitter Spanish war in 133 B.C. by the sack of Numantia in Spain. The Scipionic family were men of letters as well as war, and were particularly keen on fostering the study of Greek in Rome ; this led to the foundation of the famous “Scipionic circle.”

Homerum. Homer, the world's greatest epic poet, wrote the Story of Troy (the *Iliad*), and the Story of Odysseus

(the *Odyssey*). Scipio must have been reading one of these books when he was interrupted.

Graece, adv., lit. "in a Greek manner." Tr. "in Greek."

17

pater. Africanus Major was not really his father (see Note II, 16). The line is a misquotation of Horace.

domum auream. Nero actually did build himself a *domus aurea*, after the great fire at Rome, in A.D. 64. It was planned on a most luxurious scale, as the suggestion in the text implies.

aere perennius. A Comparative Adjective *plus* an Ablative. See AIDS F (iv) (e). This phrase is another quotation from Horace.

impar, with Dative, "unequal to." Tr. "unworthy of."
magnitudine, etc. See AIDS F (iv) (b).

Palatino, Esquilias. The Palatine and the Esquiline were two of the hills of Rome, between which now stand the ruins of the Colosseum, built soon after Nero's death, on the site of the *Domus Aurea*.

Catone. Marcus Porcius Cato (234-149 B.C.) was an unbending Roman of the old type. He was a farmer, and wrote a book on the theory of farming called *De Re Rustica*; but he also interested himself in politics and had a distinguished career. He was the chief opponent of the Scipionic circle (see Note on II, 16) with its love of Greek studies and manners, although he himself is said to have taken up Greek in his old age. He was a bitter enemy of Carthage and continually urged its destruction, which came about three years after his death. (You can picture him as somewhat after the type of our own Cromwell.)

Neronis . . . monstrat, "Nero's madness shows that he is near to destruction."

queri depends on *non tempus est*, "this is no time to . . ."

18

in solo . . . condit. Scipio, as a man of letters, is quoting from the poets. Tr. "he walks on earth, but hides his head among the clouds."

Carthaginem delevisti, in 146 B.C. Cato had always insisted that it should be done.

ornare, "to equip."

sum iussus. Parts of the verb "to be," used in Passive and Deponent Compound Tenses, very commonly get into this position, because they are not important enough to stand in an emphatic place as last word in the sentence.

delenda est Carthago, "Carthage must be destroyed."

See Note above. *delenda* is a Gerundive, which is a kind of Future Participle Passive.

Graecia . . . cepit, a reference to the fact that after Rome's conquest of Greece in 146 B.C., Greek learning and Greek ways began to influence Rome.

iampridem . . . est, "has been for a long time now."

The Present Tense is used to emphasise that the action is still going on. Cf. the French "*depuis*."

19

alia . . . sentit, "he says one thing, but thinks another," i.e. "he's wandering," as we might say.

ego paterque meus. Africanus Major was his grandfather by adoption only. (See Note on II, 16.)

poeta . . . Romano, "a Roman poet, if anyone was," i.e. "the most Roman of poets."

et ego, "I, too."

Graeculis, a sarcastic reference to the fact that both the Scipios were interested in things Greek.

solitudinem. Tacitus says of the Romans that "they made a wilderness and called it peace."

principes . . . principatus. Cato and his descendants were all staunch republicans, opposed to any form of dictatorship, as the story of Cato's grandson, Marcus Porcius Cato Uticensis, shows. See below.

favet takes a Dative object.

Uticae in Africa, where the Republicans were making a last stand against Julius Caesar during the Civil War (49-45 B.C.).

mortem sibi consciscere, "to commit suicide."

salva . . . republica, "while the Republic still stood."

Cf. *salva dignitate* in II, 6.

o stultitiam!, "what folly!" (See Note on II, 8, *o sapientissimum hominum!*)

nec Nero: understand *iuvabitur*.

20

ut . . . adipiscerentur. See AIDS C (ii) (c).
progredere. Note the form of the Imperative Passive or Deponent.
domi militiaeve, "at home or abroad," "in civil life or as soldiers." The men mentioned, Cicero, Pompey, Sulla, and Horace, lived in the first century B.C.
caput ei magnum . . . erat, "he had a large head on a slender neck,"—and as long as he kept silent, there was no particular attraction about him (*minime pulcher erat*), but as soon as he started speaking, he captivated everyone.

21

stilum . . . requirimus, "we need pen and paper."
pecunias . . . refers? "are you entering the receipt of some money?" See AIDS G.
alii . . . alii, "some shouted with laughter, some with anger." Remember the uses of *alius* and *alter*.
iustum certamen . . . , "a regular competition, and the man who proves his deeds to be best, will be most entitled to sign."
dis meliora placebunt, "the gods will approve of the best."

22

annos centum et viginti, i.e. from 265 to 146 B.C.
exitium minata est, "threatened Rome with destruction," but Latin says "threatened destruction to Rome."
C. Marius was consul seven times between 107 and 86 B.C., although not a man of noble birth. He, with the help of Sulla, managed to overcome Jugurtha, king of Numidia; but his greater achievement was to save Rome from the danger of the Cimbri and Teutones in the North. He smashed them utterly in two great battles. In politics, however, those of his actions which were not stupid were disgraceful. He died in 86 B.C. Lucius Cornelius Sulla Felix was a brilliant general and a skilful politician on the side of the Senate. He died in 78 B.C.
mulos. Marius reorganised the Roman army, and made

the soldiers carry such big packs that they were called "mules."

Mithridates, king of Pontus on the south of the Black Sea, was Rome's most dangerous enemy after Hannibal. Between 95 and 63 B.C., when he committed suicide, he was continually threatening Rome's position in the East, and it was Pompey's skill and diplomacy which saved Roman authority in that part of the world.

23

Marcus Tullius Cicero was one of the world's greatest orators, but he himself was not so proud of this as of the statesmanship which he showed in dealing with the conspiracy of Catiline, during his consulship in 63 B.C.

O fortunatam . . ., a line out of Cicero's own poem celebrating his consulship. Lit. "O Rome born happy when I was consul."

Julius Caesar was "deified" after his death and worshipped as a god. The idea probably came from the East, and later the Emperors encouraged it.

24

post, "next to," in order of merit.

doctissimus, lit. "most learned," i.e. of a Roman poet, "most poetical."

invidia rumpor, "I burst with envy." Note that words like *rumpo*, *verto* (turn), *moveo* (move), etc., are all Transitive in Latin, and want an object. Therefore, if we want "I turn, move, etc." to be *Intransitive* in Latin, we MUST either (a) use a Passive, or (b) turn it Reflexive. Thus, "The moon moves" becomes either (a) *luna movetur*, or (b) *luna se movet*.

Vergilius. Vergil (70-19 B.C.) was perhaps the greatest Roman poet. In his *Eclogues* he gives us delightful songs of the countryside; in his *Georgics* we have the finest and most poetical treatise on farming ever written; and the *Aeneid*, which tells the legend of Rome's ancient foundation, is so magnificent that it must have made every Roman proud of his country and sure of her great destiny.

aspectu, corpore, ore. See AIDS F (iv) (b).

ne . . . quidem, "not even." The emphasised word is placed between *ne* and *quidem*.

Horace. Quintus Horatius Flaccus (65–8 B.C.), a contemporary and friend of Vergil's, wrote lyrics (his *Odes*) and a friendly sort of Satire. He was also the owner of a small farm at Tibur, not far from Rome, where he loved to live the simple life, but lived it comfortably, as this passage shows.

aequo animo, "easily," lit. "with even mind."

Pandora, a figure in Greek mythology. Her curiosity led her to open a box, which let out a host of evils upon the world. In some ways she is like Eve, who tasted the forbidden fruit in the Garden of Eden.

mihi persuasum est, "I am persuaded." Verbs which take a Dative object will not go straight into the passive. They must be turned impersonally.

25

CARPE DIEM, lit. "pluck the day," i.e. "Gather ye rosebuds while ye may."

praesenti tempore. *fruor* takes an Ablative object. (Cf. *fungor, utor, vescor, potior*.)

futuro . . . creditur, another "Dative verb" in the Impersonal Passive. See Note on the last section. Tr. "it is only fools who trust the future."

vivitur. Impersonal Passive.

non amplius unam horam . . . fodere, "to dig for not more than one hour." Note that *amplius* is put into such expressions without affecting the construction, e.g. "not more than two" is *duo non amplius*.

reliquum diem, "the rest of the day." Cf. *media cymba, ima facies*, etc. There is NO Genitive.

Falernum, Caecubum. These are wines of which Horace frequently talks in his poems.

sic itur ad astra, "that is the path to glory," lit. "thus it is gone to the stars." The Impersonal Passive of *eo* is idiomatic and very common in Latin.

invideo, a "Dative verb." So also *noceo*, just below.

haec otia. Poetry can often use the plural where prose would have to use the singular. This phrase comes from Vergil.

Tityrus, one of the characters in Vergil's *Eclogues*, supposed to be the poet's portrait of himself.

si quando, "if ever."

consolare, Imperative of *consolor*.

26

triginta passus. See AIDS F (iii).

profectus est, from *proficiscor*.

pastoris in modum, "after the fashion of a shepherd."

(See Note on II, 11.)

torva leaena etc., a! **Corydon etc.** These are quotations from Vergil's *Eclogues*.

27

Theocritus, Hesiodus, Homerus. Three Greek poets who were Vergil's models for the *Eclogues*, the *Georgics*, and the *Aeneid*. Almost all Latin poetry was written on Greek models.

cycni, "swans," who were supposed to sing beautifully before death. Hence our expression, "a swan song."

omnia . . . fiunt. Vergil was, as you see, something of a pessimist.

ausus est. Perfect of *audeo*, which is a Semi-deponent verb, i.e. deponent in its Perfect Tenses.

facilis descensus Averni, "the descent to Hell is easy," a quotation from *Aeneid*, Book VI.

grege, "pack." A commoner meaning of *grex* is flock or herd, but the word is used of any congregation.

se abstulit, "took himself off."

oblitus est omnium. Verbs of Remembering and Forgetting take a Genitive object.

adventum est, lit. "it was arrived," Impersonal Passive, i.e. in English "he arrived." (See Note on II, 25.)

28

re infecta, "without achieving my object"; lit. "the thing not having been accomplished." This construction of a Noun and Participle, which is called the ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE, is one of the commonest and neatest idioms in Latin. Note that it can be used only when the

Noun has no other possible case in the construction of the sentence.

ut . . . confitear. See AIDS C (ii) (c).

quem locum . . . agnovit, "a place which he did not recognise."

vecti, Perfect Participle Passive, lit. "having been conveyed," tr. "driving."

alter alterum valere iussit, "they said good-bye to each other."

29

quod . . . displicebit, "what you will find, you won't like."

itinere . . . perfecto, Ablative Absolute.

reverti, "to return." Present Infinitive Passive because *revertere* is a Transitive verb. (See Note on II, 24.)

ne contendamus, "let us not argue." A Command or Exhortation in the First or Third Person, is done in Latin by the Present Subjunctive, and the negative is *ne*.

solo aequavit, "rased to the ground."

esto, "very well," lit. "let it be," Third Person Imperative of *sum*.

molestissime ferens. *moleste (aegre) ferre* is a very common phrase for "to resent."

ut . . . exquireret. See AIDS C (ii) (c).

30

noli . . . cedere. One of the ways of doing a Negative Command, Second Person, into Latin. "Do not yield." (See Note on I, 14.)

servet te Deus, "may God preserve you." See Note on Third Person Commands in the last section.

abire et ipse, "to go away as well" (lit. "himself also").

reputantem . . . cunctantemque, "as he was still thinking and hesitating."

tu-ne . . . reversus es ? See AIDS G.

me vexaturus, "to annoy me," a common use of the Future Participle is to express purpose.

hoc dicto, Ablative Absolute.

conatus. Remember that Past Participles are Passive, *except* with Deponents.

puerum illudere, maledicta congerere, "mocked the boy and heaped abuse on him." See AIDS B (ii).

inter se nitebantur, ut . . ., "were struggling with one another to read an advertisement that was stuck on the wall."

his lectis, "when he had read that." Ablative Absolute.
ne desperemus, "let us not despair." (See Note on II, 29.)

secutor. This type of gladiator was armed with sword, shield and helmet, and was usually matched against a *retiarius*, whose arms were a dagger and a net.

hoste interfecto, another Ablative Absolute; lit. "your enemy having been killed," i.e. "that you may kill your enemy and be safe."

hoc dicto. See Note on last section.

nec mora. Understand *erat*.

aliquid temporis, lit. "for somewhat of time." See AIDS F (iii), and note the idiom.

rete sublato. By now you know what kind of a phrase it is.

iam iam oppressurus, "ever on the point of catching him." *iam iam* indicates something that just does not happen.

praeter spem, "contrary to his expectations."

in . . . crucem, lit. "to the cross!" crucifixion being the punishment reserved for slaves. The phrase came to be used like our slang expression "the devil take him!"

pronus corruere, "fell forward and collapsed."

pollice verso, Ablative Absolute, "with a turn of the thumb." This was a sign that the defeated gladiator was to be killed.

plaudente populo. What kind of a phrase is it?

periturus, "doomed to die." Notice how easily participles can be used in Latin for many kinds of clauses and phrases.

AIDS TO TRANSLATION

You will not find translation difficult if you will always follow the *Golden Rule of Discovering the Skeleton of the Sentence* before you look up any words in the vocabulary. You must know what is Subject, what is Object (if there is one), and where the Main Verb is, before you are ready to translate the Latin.

Below are one or two Aids, to help you to discover the Skeleton more easily and to give you assistance with a few points of grammar and syntax which might otherwise cause you trouble.

A. THE SENTENCE

- (i) The MAIN VERB you will most commonly find at the end of the whole sentence. You cannot miss it if you will take the trouble at first to “*bracket off*” any clauses. Clauses have verbs, etc., of their own, which must not be confused with those of the Main Sentence. E.g. :

(a) homines, (dum docent,) *discunt*.

(b) nec viam, (qua evasit,) unquam *cognovit*.

(Note how the commas help you to “bracket off” the clauses.)

- (ii) The SUBJECT will sometimes be found “in the verb.”

E.g. “he” is found in *cognovit* above.

- (iii) Some VERBS, mentioned in the Notes, take a *Direct Object* in a different case from the usual accusative :

E.g. *utor*, with the Ablative, and many with the Dative.

B. THE VERB

- (i) You will frequently find one verb in the infinitive (a *Prolate Infinitive*) “depending” on another. The commonest verbs which “take an infinitive” in this way are : *volo*, *nolo*, *malo* ; *incipio*, *coepi* (used as perfect of *incipio*) ; *tempto*, *conor* ; *cogo*, *cupio*, *constituo* ; *iubeo*, *veto* ; and the impersonals *licet*, *iuvat*, *oportet*.

- (ii) A present indicative (*Historic Present*) and more rarely a present infinitive (*Historic Infinitive*) can be used, either for variety or to make the Latin more exciting, in place of a past tense of the indicative.

E.g. (a) *locum circumspicit et cladem totam comprehendit.* (*Historic Present.*)

(b) *squalidus ut erat, statim proficisci, cursu festinare.* (*Historic Infinitive.*)

C. CLAUSES

You will encounter a number of different "clauses," which are really sentences inside the main sentence, each with its own construction.

- (i) ADJECTIVAL (OR RELATIVE) CLAUSE. This clause takes the place of an adjective and describes a noun or pronoun. Call this noun or pronoun the "antecedent" of the relative. All you have to remember here is that the relative word gets its *Number and Gender from its antecedent*, and its *Case from the construction of its own clause*.

E.g. (a) panem, *quem* forte secum portabat, . . .

(b) labores, *quorum* tertium perfeci, . . .

(c) ea, *quae* (acc. n. pl.) gesserat, . . .

- (ii) ADVERB CLAUSES (or groups of words which take the place of adverbs).

(a) Those which mark the Time at which something happened (*Temporal Clauses*) are introduced by a number of words which you will soon pick up : *ubi, postquam, antequam, simul ac (atque), cum, dum*.

(b) Those which give the Cause or

Reason (*Causal Clauses*) are introduced by *quod, quia*.

- (c) Those which express Purpose (*Purpose Clauses*) are introduced by *ut* and have the *verb in the Subjunctive*.

D. TENSES

In certain cases you will find that Latin uses a different tense from English, often because the Latin is more exact.

- (i) After *dum* (meaning “while”) Latin most commonly puts a *plain present indic.*, where in English we have to translate “while he *was* . . . etc.”
- (ii) After *ubi, simul ac, postquam, priusquam, antequam* Latin uses a *perfect*, where in some cases (you can always tell which from the sense) English would use a *pluperfect* tense.

E.g. *ubi hoc audivit, . . .* “when he *had* heard this . . .”

E. PRONOUNS. (Words used “pro nomine,” i.e. in place of a noun, “nomen” being the Latin for “noun.”)

- (i) The PERSONAL PRONOUNS all have similar forms :

In the Singular

ego, me, mei, mihi, me
tu, te, tui, tibi, te
se, sui, sibi, se.

In the Plural

nos, nos, nostrum, nobis, nobis

vos, vos, vestrum, vobis, vobis

se—as the singular.

Note :

(a) *me-cum, te-cum, se-cum, nobis-cum, vobis-cum*, which are used instead of *cum me*, etc.

(b) *inter se* is used for the Reciprocal Pronoun “among themselves.”

(ii) The DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS are *is, hic, ille, iste*. You will learn them later in your grammar : here all you need to note is that they have three genders, that they have a genitive singular in *-ius*, a dative singular in *-i*. The rest of the forms you will easily recognise if once you know that the nominative singulars are as follows : *is, ea, id ; hic, haec, hoc ; ille, illa, illud ; iste, ista, istud*.

The genitive of *is*—*eius*—(lit. “of that man”) is often translated “his.”

(iii) Note also another pronoun—*idem*—which you will find goes like *is* with *-dem* attached.

F. CASE USAGES

(i) The preposition *ad* or *in* with the ACCUSATIVE expresses PLACE WHERE TO. (*But* with names of Towns and Small

Islands, with *humus*, *domus*, and *rus* the preposition is omitted, e.g. *Cumas* “to Cumae.”)

(ii) (a) The preposition *a* or *e* with the ABLATIVE expresses PLACE WHERE FROM. (*But* with names of Towns, etc., the preposition is omitted.)

(b) The preposition *in* with the ABLATIVE expresses PLACE WHERE AT. (*But* with names of Towns, etc., the LOCATIVE is used.)

N.B.—With singular nouns of the first two declensions the Locative is the same as the Genitive; otherwise it is the same as the Ablative.

(iii) An ACCUSATIVE is used to express SPACE HOW FAR and TIME HOW LONG; an ABLATIVE to express PLACE or TIME AT WHICH.

(iv) The Ablative has so many other uses that it has been called the Dustbin case—used for any old thing. Here are several more of its uses:

(a) *iudex summa mansuetudine* (a judge “of the greatest mercy”)—Abl. of Description.

(b) *vir ore rubicundus* (a man red “in countenance”)—Abl. of Respect.

(c) *hominem paucis annis minorem* (a man younger “by a few years,” “a few years younger”)—Abl. of Measure.

- (d) *dextra* chartam tenebat (he held the scroll “with his right hand”)—Abl. of the Instrument.
- (e) *Pandora* curiosior (more inquisitive “than Pandora”)—Abl. of Comparison.
- (f) *fame sitique* laborabat (was in distress “through hunger and thirst”)—Abl. of Cause.
- (g) *cursu* festinare (to hurry “at a run”)—Abl. of Manner.

G. QUESTIONS

You will find that questions are introduced by an interrogative word. *quis, quis, quid* (interrogative pronouns) or *qui, quae, quod* (interrogative adjectives) are the only words which will trouble you here.

Generally, when there is no interrogative word, you will find :

- (a) *-ne*, attached to an important word at the beginning of the sentence, used to ask a question purely for information.

E.g. *Vergilium-ne dixisti?* “did you say *Vergil?*”—note the emphasis on “*Vergil.*”

Note further that if you find *non-ne* at the beginning of a sentence, it is really the same type of question, with the emphasis on the *non* :

E.g. *non-ne scis?* “do you *not* know?”

i.e. “surely you *do* know?”—
expressing surprise if such is
not the case.

(b) *num* introducing the question, which
means that you are suggesting some-
thing which you think is unlikely.

E.g. *num patrem occidisti?* “you
didn’t kill your father, did
you?”

VOCABULARY

- a, ab** (+ abl.), *from*.
abducere, -duxi, -ductum, *lead away, carry off*.
abesse, afui, *be distant*.
abhinc, ago.
abire, -ii, -itum, *go away*.
abripere, -ripui, -reptum, *snatch, whisk away*.
abscedere, -scessi, -scesium, *go away*.
abscidere, -scidi, -scisum, *cut off*.
abscindere, -scidi, -scisum, *tear off*.
absurdus, -a, -um, *absurd*.
abuti, -usus (+ abl.), *abuse, misuse*.
ac, atque, *and*.
accedere, -cessi, -cessum, *approach, be added*.
accelerare, *quicken*.
accidere, -it, *happen*.
accipere, -cepi, -ceptum, *receive*.
accurrere, -cucurri, -cursum, *run up*.
accusare, *accuse*.
acer, -cris, -cre, *sharp, eager*.
acerbus, -a, -um, *bitter*.
acetum, -i, n. *vinegar*.
acies, -ei, f. *army in line*.
ad (+ acc.), *to, near*.
addere, -didi, -ditum, *add*.
adducere, -duxi, -ductum, *lead, bring to*.
adductus, -a, -um, *induced*.
adeo, *to such an extent*.
adesse, -fui, *be present*.
adhuc, *hitherto, so far*.
adipisci, adeptus, *get, obtain*.
adiuvare, -iuvi, -iutum, *help*.
adloqui, -locutus, *address*.
admiratio, -onis, f. *wonder*.
admonere, *warn*.
admovere, -movi, -motum, *bring up to*.
adstare, -stiti, *stand near by*.
advena, -ae, m. *stranger*.
advenire, *arrive*.
adventus, -us, m. *arrival*.
adversus, -a, -um, *opposed to; ex adverso, opposite*.
adversus (adv. and prep. + acc.), *towards, against*.
advolare, *fly to*.
aedes, -is, f. sing. *temple*, pl. *house*.
aedificare, *build*.
aedificatio, -onis, f. *building*.
aedilis, -is, m. *aedile*.
aegre, *with difficulty; aegre ferre, tuli, latum, resent*.
aequare, *make level, equal*.
aequitas, -tatis, f. *justice, fairness*.
aequus, -a, -um, *level, favourable*.

- aes**, -ris, n. *copper, bronze.*
aetas, -tatis, f. *age.*
aeternum, *for ever.*
affectare, *lay claim to, strive after.*
afferre, attuli, adlatum, *bring to, report.*
afficere, -feci, -fectum, *treat.*
affigere, -fixi, -fixum, *fix to.*
affirmare, *assert.*
afflatus, -us, m. *inspiration.*
Africa, -ae, f. *Africa.*
Africanillus, -i, m. *young A.*
Africanus, -a, -um, *Africanus, of Africa.*
age !, *come !*
agedum !, *come now !*
ager, -gri, m. *field.*
agere, egi, actum, *drive, act ; causam agere, plead a case.*
agnoscere, -novi, -nitum, *recognise.*
agricola, -ae, m. *farmer.*
ala, -ae, f. *wing.*
albus, -a, -um, *white.*
alienus, -a, -um, *other people's.*
aliquamdiu, *for some time.*
aliquis, -quid, *someone, -thing.*
alius, -a, -ud, *other ; alius . . . alius, one . . . another.*
alter, -era, -erum, *the other ; alter . . . alter, the one . . . the other.*
altus, -a, -um, *high, lofty.*
ambo, -ae, -o, *both.*
ambulare, *walk.*
amicus, -i, m. *friend.*
amittere, -misi, -missum, *lose.*
amoenus, -a, -um, *pleasant.*
amor, -is, m. *love, desire.*
amplus, -a, -um, *large, spacious.*
an, *can it be that ? or.*
angere, anxii, *distress, torment.*
angustiae, -arum, f. pl. *narrow place.*
angustus, -a, -um, *narrow.*
anhelus, -a, -um, *out of breath.*
anima, -ae, f. *breath, soul.*
animadvertere, -verti, -versum, *pay attention to, notice.*
animus, -i, m. *mind, spirit.*
annales, -ium, m. pl. *chronicles.*
annosus, -a, -um, *aged.*
annus, -i, m. *year.*
ante (+ acc.), *before.*
antea, *before.*
anteponere, -posui, -positum, *put in front, prefer.*
antequam (conj.), *before.*
antrum, -i, n. *cave.*
anulus, -i, m. *ring.*
anus, -us, f. *old woman.*
aper, -pri, m. *wild boar.*
aperire, -perui, -pertum, *open.*
apparatus, -us, m. *equipment.*
apparere, *appear, be evident.*
appellare, *call.*
appellere, -puli, -pulsum, *drive to, bring to shore.*
appetere, -petivi, -petitum, *approach.*

- Appius**, -i, m. *Appius*.
appropinquare, *approach*.
apud (+ acc.), *near, in presence of, in works of*.
aqua, -ae, f. *water*.
ara, -ae, f. *altar*.
aratrum, -i, n. *plough*.
arbiter, -tri, m. *judge*.
arbor, -is, f. *tree*.
arcēre, *ward off*.
arcessere, -cessivi, -cessitum, *send for, fetch*.
ardēre, arsi, *be on fire, eager*.
arduus, -a, -um, *steep, difficult*.
arena, -ae, f. *sand, arena*.
Argi, -orum, m. pl. *Argos*.
Argus, -i, m. *Argus*.
argutus, -a, -um, *shrill*.
arma, -orum, n. pl. *arms*.
Armenia, -ae, f. *Armenia*.
arridēre (+ dat.), *smile on*.
artifex, -ficis, m. *artist*.
ascendere, -scendi, -scensum, *ascend, mount*.
aspectus, -us, m. *appearance*.
asper, -era, -erum, *rough, harsh*.
aspicere, -spexi, -spectum, *catch sight of*.
astrologus, -i, m. *astrologer*.
astrum, -i, n. *star*.
at, *but*.
ater, -tra, -trum, *black*.
atque, see **ac**.
atrox, -cis, *fierce, wild*.
attingere, -tigi, tactum, *touch, arrive at*.
attonitus, -a, -um, *astonished*.
auctor, -is, m. *author*.
auctoritas, -tatis, f. *influence*.
audacia, -ae, f. *boldness*.
audax, -cis, *bold*.
audēre, ausus, *dare*.
auferre, abstuli, ablatum, *carry away*.
aufugere, -fugi, -fugitum, *flee away*.
augēre, auxi, auctum, *make bigger*.
augustus, -a, -um, *reverend*.
aureus, -a, -um, *golden*.
auriga, -ae, m. *charioteer, driver*.
auris, -is, f. *ear*.
aut, or ; **aut . . . aut**, *either . . . or*.
autem, *now, however*.
auxilium, -i, n. *help*.
avehere, -vexi, -vectum, *convey away*.
Avernus, -i, m. *Avernus*.
avis, -is, f. *bird*.
baculum, -i, n. *staff*.
balneum, -i, n. *bath*.
barba, -ae, f. *beard*.
barbarus, -a, -um, *foreign, barbarous*.
barbatus, -a, -um, *bearded*.
basiare, *kiss*.
beatus, -a, -um, *blessed*.
belua, -ae, f. *monster*.
bene, *well*.
beneficium, -i, n. *kindness, good deed*.
benignus, -a, -um, *kind*.
bibere, bibi, *drink*.
bis, *twice*.
bos, -vis, m. *ox*.

- brachium, -i, n. *arm.*
 brevis, -e, *short*; brevi,
in a few words.
 Britannia, -ae, f. *Britain.*
 Britannicus, -a, -um,
British.
 cachinnare, *chuckle.*
 cadaver, -is, n. *corpse.*
 cadere, cecidi, casum,
fall.
 Caecubus, -a, -um, *Caecuban.*
 caecus, -a, -um, *blind.*
 caedes, -is, f. *massacre.*
 Caelius, -a, -um, *Caelian.*
 caelum, -i, n. *sky.*
 caerimonia, -ae, f. *ceremony.*
 Caesar, -is, m. *Caesar.*
 calamitas, -tatis, f. *disaster.*
 calceus, -i, m. *boot.*
 calidus, -a, -um, *warm.*
 callidus, -a, -um, *cunning,*
skilful.
 calor, -is, m. *warmth.*
 Camillus, -i, m. *Camillus.*
 campus, -i, m. *plain.*
 candidus, -a, -um, *white.*
 canere, cecini, cantum,
sing.
 canis, -is, c. *dog.*
 canorus, -a, -um, *melodious.*
 cantare, sing, *predict, harp*
upon.
 cantus, -us, m. *song.*
 capella, -ae, f. *she-goat.*
 capere, cepi, captum,
capture.
 capillus, -i, m. *hair.*
 Capua, -ae, f. *Capua.*
 caput, -itis, n. *head.*
 carcer, -is, m. *prison.*
 carmen, -inis, n. *song,*
poem.
 carpere, carpsi, carptum,
pluck.
 Carthago, -inis, f. *Carthage.*
 carus, -a, -um, *dear.*
 castigare, *punish.*
 castra, -orum, n. pl. *camp.*
 casus, -us, m. *chance, lot.*
 catena, -ae, f. *chain.*
 caterva, -ae, f. *crowd.*
 Cato, -nis, m. *Cato.*
 caupo, -nis, m. *innkeeper.*
 caupona, -ae, f. *innkeeper's*
wife.
 causa, -ae, f. *cause, case.*
 cavere, cavi, cautum, *be-*
ware of.
 caverna, -ae, f. *cave.*
 cedere, cessi, cessum, *give*
way.
 celare, *conceal.*
 celebrer, -bris, -bre, *crowd-*
ing together, crowded.
 celer, -is, -e, *swift.*
 celerare, *hasten.*
 celeriter, *quickly.*
 cella, -ae, f. *cell, room.*
 cena, -ae, f. *dinner.*
 censor, -is, m. *censor.*
 centum, *hundred.*
 centurio, -nis, m. *centurion.*
 Cerberus, -i, m. *Cerberus.*
 certamen, -inis, n. *contest.*
 certare, *struggle.*
 certus, -a, -um, *certain*;
 certior fieri, *be in-*
formed.
 cervix, -cis, f. *neck.*
 ceteri, -ae, -a, *the rest of.*
 Chaldaeus, -a, -um, *Chal-*
daean.

- Charon**, -is, m. *Charon*.
charta, -ae, f. *sheet of paper, scroll*.
chirographum, -i, n. *signature, autograph*.
Christianus, -a, -um, *Christian*.
cibus, -i, m. *food*.
cicada, -ae, f. *grasshopper*.
Cicero, -nis, m. *Cicero*.
Cimbri, -orum, m. pl. *Cimbri*.
cingulum, -i, n. *belt*.
cinis, -eris, m. *ashes*.
circa, *round about*.
circiter, *about*.
circumspectare, *gaze round*.
circumspicere, -spexi, -spectum, *look round*.
circumstare, -stiti, *stand around*.
Circus, -i, m. *Circus*.
cisium, -i, n. *light carriage*.
cithara, -ae, f. *lute*.
citharoedus, -i, m. *lute-player*.
civis, -is, m. *citizen*.
civitas, -tatis, f. *citizenship, state*.
clades, -is, f. *disaster*.
clamare, *shout*.
clamor, -is, m. *shout, clamour*.
clangor, -is, m. *clang, clatter*.
claudere, clausi, clausum, *shut, shut in*.
claudicare, *go lame*.
Claudius, -i, m. *Claudius*.
claudus, -a, -um, *lame*.
clavus, -i, m. *stripe*.
clementia, -ae, f. *mercy*.
clipeus, -i, m. *shield*.
Cnaeus, -i, m. *Gnaeus*.
coepi, coepisse, *begin*.
coetus, -us, m. *coming together, assembly*.
cogere, coegi, coactum, *compel*.
cogitare, *think about*.
cognomen, -inis, n. *name, nickname*.
cognoscere, -novi, -nitum, *learn*.
colere, colui, cultum, *cultivate, worship*.
collega, -ae, m. *colleague*.
colligere, -legi, -lectum, *collect*.
collis, -is, m. *hill*.
colloqui, -locutus, *converse*.
colloquium, -i, n. *conversation*.
color, -is, m. *colour, complexion*.
comedere, -edi, -esum, *eat up*.
comes, -itis, c. *companion*.
commendare, *entrust, commend*.
committere, -misi, -missum, *entrust, hand over*.
commotus, -a, -um, *stirred*.
commovēre, -movi, -motum, *move, stir*.
compellare, *address*.
compescere, -pescui, *restrain, curb*.
componere, -posui, -positum, *put together, arrange, settle*.
comprehendere, -di, -sum, *seize, understand*.
comprimere, -pressi,

- pressum, *restrain, keep down.*
- conari**, *try.*
- concipere**, -cepi, -ceptum, *take in, receive.*
- conclamare**, *shout out.*
- conclave**, -is, n. *room.*
- condere**, -didi, -ditum, *found, hide.*
- condicio**, -nis, f. *terms, conditions.*
- conficere**, -feci, -fectum, *complete, tire out.*
- confidere**, -fusus, *trust.*
- confirmare**, *strengthen, brace.*
- confitēri**, -fessus, *admit.*
- congerere**, -gessi, -gestum, *pile up.*
- conicere**, -ieci, -iectum, *hurl.*
- coniunx**, -gis, c. *husband, wife.*
- consciscere**, -scivi, -scitum, *resolve upon*; **mortem sibi c.**, *commit suicide.*
- conscribere**, -scripsi, -scriptum, *compose.*
- consequi**, -secutus, *follow, achieve.*
- conservare**, *preserve, keep.*
- considerere**, -sedi, -sessum, *sit down.*
- consilium**, -i, n. *advice, plan.*
- consistere**, -stiti, -stitum, *halt.*
- consolari**, *comfort.*
- conspicere**, -spexi, -spectum, *catch sight of.*
- constans**, -ntis, *staunch.*
- constituere**, -tui, -tutum, *arrange, resolve.*
- construere**, -struxi, -structum, *build, construct.*
- consul**, -is, m. *consul.*
- consulere**, -sului, -sultum, *consult, take measures for.*
- contendere**, -tendi, -tentum, *strive, hasten.*
- contentio**, -onis, f. *struggle.*
- conticescere**, -ticui, *fall silent.*
- continere**, -tinui, -tentum, *hold together, hold in, contain.*
- contionari**, *make a speech.*
- contra** (+ acc.), *against.*
- contus**, -i, m. *pole.*
- convenire**, -veni, -ventum, *assemble.*
- convertere**, -verti, -versum, *turn round.*
- cooriri**, -ortus, *arise, break out.*
- copia**, -ae, f. *supply, plenty*; (pl.) *forces.*
- coram** (+ abl.), *before, in presence of.*
- Corbulo**, -nis, m. *Corbulo.*
- corpus**, -oris, n. *body.*
- corripere**, -ripui, -reptum, *snatch, seize, hurry on.*
- corruere**, -rui, *collapse.*
- corvus**, -i, m. *raven.*
- Corydon**, -is, m. *Corydon.*
- cotidie**, *every day.*
- cras**, *tomorrow.*
- crassus**, -a, -um, *thick, fat.*
- creber**, -bra, -brum, *frequent.*
- credere**, -didi, -ditum, *believe, trust.*
- credibilis**, -e, *credible.*

- crepitare**, *creak*.
crispus, -a, -um, *curly-haired*.
crudelis, -e, *cruel*.
crus, -ris, n. *leg*.
crux, -cis, f. *cross*.
cubile, -is, n. *bed*.
culpa, -ae, f. *blame*.
culpare, *blame*.
cum, *when*; (prep. + abl.) *together with*.
Cumae, -arum, f. pl. *Cumae*.
cunctari, *delay*.
cunctus, -a, -um, *all*.
cupere, -ivi, -itum, *desire*.
cupide, *eagerly*.
cupido, -inis, f. *desire*.
cupressus, -i, f. *cypress*.
cur, *why*.
cura, -ae, f. *care*.
curare, *take care of*.
curiosus, -a, -um, *inquisitive*.
currere, cucurri, cursum, *run*.
currus, -us, m. *chariot, carriage*.
cursus, -us, m. *course*; **cursu**, *at a run*.
custodire, *guard*.
custos, -dis, m. *guard*.
cycnus, -i, m. *swan*.
cymba, -ae, f. *boat*.

dare, dedi, datum, *give*.
de (+ abl.), *about*.
dea, -ae, f. *goddess*.
debellare, *fight down, subdue*.
debēre, *ought*.
decantare, *keep on saying*.
decem, *ten*.

decerpere, -cerpsi, -cerptum, *pluck*.
decipere, -cepi, -ceptum, *deceive*.
declinare, *turn, bend aside*.
dedecus, -oris, n. *disgrace*.
dedere, -didi, -ditum, *surrender*.
deducere, -duxi, -ductum, *lead down*.
defigere, -fixi, -fixum, *fasten*.
defringere, -fregi, -fractum, *break off*.
deicere, -ieci, -iectum, *throw down*.
dein, deinde, *thence, then*.
delectare, *delight*.
delenire, *soothe, charm*.
delēre, -delevi, deletum, *destroy*.
deliberare, *deliberate*.
delicatus, -a, -um, *effeminate*.
delubrum, -i, n. *shrine*.
demens, -ntis, *mad*.
dementare, *drive mad*.
dementia, -ae, f. *madness*.
demittere, -misi, -missum, *send down, let fall*.
demum, *at last*.
denique, *finally*.
dens, -tis, m. *tooth*.
densus, -a, -um, *thick*.
denuo, *afresh*.
deponere, -posui, -positum, *lay down, deposit*.
depromere, -prompsi, -promptum, *take out*.
descendere, -scendi, -scensum, *descend*.
descensus, -us, m. *descent*.

- deserere**, -serui, -sertum, *desert, leave.*
desiderare, *long for, miss.*
desilire, -ui, *leap down.*
desinere, desii, *cease.*
desperare, *despair.*
despicere, -spexi, -spectum, *look down at, on.*
destringere, -strinxi, -strictum, *draw.*
desuper, *from above.*
deterreere, *frighten off.*
deus, -i, m. *god.*
devertere, -verti, -versum, *turn aside, put up.*
devius, -a, -um, *winding.*
devorare, *devour.*
devovēre, -vovi, -votum, *devote, dedicate.*
dexter, -tra, -trum, *right-hand.*
dextra, -ae, f. *right hand.*
dicere, dixi, dictum, *say.*
dictatura, -ae, f. *dictatorship.*
dies, -ei, m. *day.*
differre, distuli, dilatum, *differ, postpone.*
difficilis, -e, *difficult.*
difficultas, -tatis, f. *difficulty.*
diffindere, -fidi, -fissum, *split up.*
digitus, -i, m. *finger.*
dignitas, -tatis, f. *dignity.*
dignus, -a, -um, *worthy.*
diligens, -tis, *hard-working.*
dirigere, -rexi, -rectum, *direct.*
diripere, -ripui, -reptum, *plunder.*
dirus, -a, -um, *grim, dreadful.*
Dis, -tis, m. *Dis.*
discedere, -cessi, -cessum, *depart.*
discere, didici, *learn.*
discrimen, -inis, n. *crisis.*
discurrere, -cucurri, -cursum, *run about.*
dispicere, -spexi, -spectum, *discern.*
displicēre (+ dat.), *displease.*
disserere, -serui, -sertum, *discuss.*
dissimilis, -e, *unlike.*
distare, *be distant.*
distinctus, -ā, -um, *adorned.*
diu, *for a long time.*
dives, -itis, *rich.*
divinus, -a, -um, *divine.*
docēre, *teach.*
doctrina, -ae, f. *teaching.*
doctus, -a, -um, *learned.*
dolēre, *grieve, be sorry.*
dolium, -i, n. *large jar.*
dolor, -is, m. *pain, sorrow.*
dolus, -i, m. *trick.*
domare, domui, domitum, *tame.*
domicilium, -i, n. *residence.*
dominus, -i, m. *master.*
domus, -us, f. *house, home.*
donare, *present.*
donec, *until.*
donum, -i, n. *gift.*
dormire, *sleep.*
dubium, -i, n. *doubt.*
dubius, -a, -um, *doubtful; dubie, doubtfully.*
ducere, duxi, ductum, *lead, think, marry.*
dulcedo, -inis, f. *sweetness.*

- dulcis**, -e, *sweet*.
dum, *while, until*.
duo, -ae, -o, *two*.
duodecim, *twelve*.
durus, -a, -um, *hard*.
- e, ex** (+ abl.), *out of*.
ecce !, *behold !*
edepol !, *by Pollux ! heavens !*
edere, edi, esum, *eat*.
educere, *lead out*.
efficere, -feci, -fectum, *make to happen, make, effect*.
effundere, -fudi, -fustum, *pour out*.
Egeria, -ae, f. *Egeria*.
ego, mei, *I*.
egredi, -gressus, *go off*.
eheu !, *alas !*
elabi, -lapsus, *slip out*.
emere, emi, emptum, *buy*.
eminere, *be eminent*.
emittere, -misi, -missum, *send out*.
en !, *lo !*
enim, *for*.
enumerare, *recount*.
eo, *to that place*.
equus, -i, m. *horse*.
ergo, *therefore*.
erigere, -rexi, -rectum, *raise up*.
errare; *wander, stray, err*.
eructare, *vomit, throw up*.
Esquiliae, -arum, f. pl. *Esquiline*.
esurire, *be hungry*.
et, *and, even*; **et . . . et**, *both . . . and*.
etiam, *even, also*.
etiamsi, *even if*.
etsi, *although*.
euge !, *splendid !*
- Eurystheus**, -i, m. *Eurystheus*.
evadere, -vasi, -vasum, *get out*.
evanescere, -nui, *vanish away*.
evenire, *turn out, happen*.
eventus, -us, m. *outcome*.
evolare, *fly off*.
evolvere, -volvi, -volutum, *unroll*.
exanimare, *kill*; (passive) *be exhausted*.
exardere, -arsi, *blaze out*.
excedere, -cessi, -cessum, *depart*.
excipere, -cepi, -ceptum, *take up, receive*.
excitare, *rouse up*.
exclamare, *call out*.
excogitare, *think out*.
exercere, -cui, -citur, *exercise, work*.
exercitus, -us, m. *army*.
exiguus, -a, -um, *small*.
exire, -ii, -itum, *go away*.
existimare, *think, consider*.
exitiosus, -a, -um, *ruinous, fatal*.
exitium, -i, n. *destruction*.
exordium, -i, n. *beginning*.
expectare, *wait for*.
expellere, -puli, -pulsum, *drive out*.
expergisci, -perrectus, *wake up*.
expiare, *wipe out*.
explicare, -plicui, -plicitum, *unfold, explain*.
explorare, *explore*.
exponere, -posui, -positum, *set forth, explain*.

- exquirere**, -quisivi, -quistum, *seek out*.
exquisitus, -a, -um, *exquisite*.
exsilire, -ui, *spring out*.
existere, -stiti, -stitum, *stand out, be visible*.
extinguere, -stinxi, -stinctum, *extinguish*.
extendere, -tendi, -tentum, *stretch out, extend*.
extra (+ acc.), *outside*.
exuere, -ui, -utum, *strip off*.
- faber**, -bri, m. *workman, smith*.
fabula, -ae, f. *story*.
facere, feci, factum, *do, make*.
facetus, -a, -um, *witty*.
facies, -ei, f. *appearance, face*.
facile, *easily*.
facilis, -e, *easy*.
factum, -i, m. *deed*.
fagus, -i, f. *beech-tree*.
Falerii, -orum, m. pl. *Falerii*.
Falernus, -a, -um, *Falernian*.
Faliscus, -a, -um, *of Falerii*.
fallere, fefelli, falsum, *deceive*.
falsus, -a, -um, *false*.
fames, -is, f. *hunger*.
familia, -ae, f. *establishment, company*.
fas, n. *right*.
fatum, -i, n. *fate*.
favēre, favi, fautum (+ dat.), *favour*.
- felix**, -cis, *lucky*.
femina, -ae, f. *woman*.
fenestra, -ae, f. *window*.
fera, -ae, f. *wild beast*.
fere, ferme, *almost*.
ferire, *strike*.
ferox, -cis, *haughty, high-spirited*.
ferre, tuli, latum, *bear, carry*.
ferreus, -a, -um, *of iron*.
ferrum, -i, n. *iron, sword*.
ferus, -a, -um, *savage*.
fessus, -a, -um, *tired*.
festinare, *hasten*.
fictus, -a, -um, *made up*.
fides, -ei, f. *faith, honour, credit*.
fidelis, -e, *faithful*.
fieri, factus, *be made, become*.
filius, -i, m. *son*.
ingere, finxi, fictum, *make up*.
finis, -is, m. *end; (pl.) territory*.
fixus, -a, -um, *fixed*.
fluere, fluxi, fluxum, *flow*.
flumen, -inis, n. *river*.
fodere, fodi, fossum, *dig*.
foedus, -a, -um, *foul*.
folium, -i, n. *leaf*.
forma, -ae, f. *shape*.
formidolosus, -a, -um, *terrible*.
formosus, -a, -um, *beautiful*.
fornix, -cis, m. *arch*.
forsan, *perhaps*.
fortasse, *perhaps*.
forte, *by chance*.
fortis, -e, *brave, strong*.
fortiter, *bravely*.

- fortitudo**, -inis, f. *bravery*.
fortuna, -ae, f. *fortune*.
fortunatus, -a, -um, *fortunate*.
forum, -i, n. *market-place*.
fractus, -a, -um, *broken*.
fragor, -is, m. *crash*.
frater, -tris, m. *brother*.
fraudulentus, -a, -um, *cheating*.
fraus, -dis, f. *trickery*.
fremere, fremui, fremitum, *roar, growl*.
frendere, frendui, fresum, *gnash*.
frequens, -tis, *crowded*.
frigidus, -a, -um, *cold*.
frigus, -oris, n. *cold*.
frugalissimus, -a, -um, *very thrifty*.
frui, fructus (+ abl.), *enjoy*.
frustra, *in vain*.
frustum, -i, n. *scrap, lump*.
fuga, -ae, f. *flight*.
fugare, *put to flight*.
fugere, fugi, fugitum, *flee*.
fugitivus, -a, -um, *run-away*.
fulgens, -tis, *shining*.
fulgēre, fulsi, *shine*.
fulmen, -inis, n. *thunder-bolt*.
fundere, fudi, fusum, *pour, rout*.
fundus, -i, m. *farm*.
furor, -is, m. *frenzy*.
futurus, -a, -um, *future*.

galea, -ae, f. *helmet*.
Gallus, -a, -um, *Gallic*.
garrulitas, -tatis, f. *chattering*.
garrulus, -a, -um, *talkative*.

gaudium, -i, n. *joy*.
gemere, -ui, -itum, *groan*.
gens, -tis, f. *clan, tribe*.
genu, -us, n. *knee*.
genus, -eris, n. *race, kind*.
gerere, gessi, gestum, *carry on, manage, wear*.
gestare, *wear*.
gladiatorius, -a, -um, *of gladiators*.
gladius, -i, m. *sword*.
gracilis, -e, *graceful*.
gradus, -us, m. *step*.
Graeculus, -i, m. *Greek fellow*.
Graecus, -a, -um, *Greek*; **Graece**, *in Greek*.
grandis, -e, *great, grand*.
gratia, -ae, f. *influence*; pl. *thanks*; **gratias agere**, *thank*.
gratia (as a prep. + gen.), *for the sake of*.
gratus, -a, -um, *pleasing*.
gravis, -e, *heavy, serious*.
gremium, -i, n. *bosom*.
grex, -gis, m. *herd, band*.
gustare, *taste*.
gutta, -ae, f. *drop*.

habena, -ae, f. *rein*.
habēre, *have*.
habitare, *dwell*.
habitus, -us, m. *manner, bearing, dress*.
haesitare, *stick, hesitate*.
Hamilcar, -is, m. *Hamilcar*.
Hannibal, -is, m. *Hannibal*.
harena, -ae, f. *sand*.
haud, *not*.
haurire, hausit, haustum, *drain*.
Hecate, -es, f. *Hecate*.

- herba*, -ae, f. *grass*.
Hercules, -is, m. *Hercules*.
Herculeus, -a, -um, *Herculean*.
heri, *yesterday*.
heros, -ois, m. *hero*.
Hesiodus, -i, m. *Hesiod*.
heus !, *hi* !
hiatus, -us, m. *yawn*.
hic, *haec*, *hoc*, *this*.
hic, *here*.
hilaris, -e, *merry*.
hinc, *from here*, *hence*.
hodie, *to-day*.
Homerus, -i, m. *Homer*.
homo, -inis, m. *man*.
honestus, -a, -um, *honourable*.
hora, -ae, f. *hour*.
Horatius, -i, m. *Horatius*.
horrendus, -a, -um, *horrible*.
horridus, -a, -um, *rough*, *terrible*.
hortus, -i, m. *garden*.
hospes, -itis, c. *guest*, *host*, *stranger*.
huc, *hither*.
huiusmodi, *of this kind*.

iacēre, *lie*.
iacere, *ieci*, *iactum*, *throw*.
iam, *by now*, *already* ; *non iam*, *no longer* ; *iam iam*, *ever and again*.
iamdudum, *long ago*.
iampridem, *long since*.
ianua, -ae, f. *door*.
ibi, *there*, *then*.
ictus, -us, m. *blow*.
idecirco, *for that reason*.
idem, *eadem*, *idem*, *same*.

igitur, *therefore*.
ignavus, -a, -um, *lazy*, *cowardly*.
igneus, -a, -um, *fiery*, *red-hot*.
ignis, -is, m. *fire*.
ignorare, *be ignorant of*.
ignotus, -a, -um, *unknown*.
ilico, *on the spot*.
ille, -a, -ud, *that*.
illic, *there*.
illuc, *thither*.
illudere, -lusi, -lusum, *jeer at*.
illustrare, *light up*.
imago, -inis, f. *image*, *picture*, *bust*.
imitari, *imitate*.
immanis, -e, *huge*, *monstrous*.
imminēre, *overhang*, *threaten*.
immittere, -misi, -misum, *let loose on*.
immo, *nay*.
immortalis, -e, *immortal*.
immotus, -a, -um, *motionless*.
impar, -paris, *unequal*.
impedire, *hinder*, *hamper*.
imperare (+ dat.), *order*.
imperator, -is, m. *general*, *emperor*.
imperitus, -a, -um, *unskilled*.
imperium, -i, n. *command*, *rule*, *government*, *empire*.
impetrare, *get what one asks*.
impiger, -gra, -grum, *active*, *lively*.
implicare, *entangle*.

- implorare**, *beg.*
imponere, -posui, -positum, *place on.*
improbus, -a, -um, *persistent, wicked.*
impudens, -ntis, *shameless, impudent.*
impune, *with impunity.*
imus, -a, -um, *lowest, bottom of.*
in (+ acc.), *into*; (+ abl.), *in, on.*
inanis, -e, *empty.*
incautus, -a, -um, *careless.*
incendium, -i, n. *conflagration.*
incertus, -a, -um, *uncertain.*
incidere, -cidi, -casum, *fall upon.*
incipere, -cepi, -ceptum, *begin.*
incitare, *urge on.*
incredibilis, -e, *incredible.*
increpare, -crepui, -crepitum, *rebuke.*
incumbere, -cubui, -cubitum, *press on.*
inde, *thence, then.*
indicare, *point out.*
indicium, -i, n. *sign, proof.*
inducere, *lead in.*
induere, -dui, -dutum, *put on clothes.*
ineptus, -a, -um, *foolish.*
inermis, -e, *helpless, unarmed.*
in esse, -fui, *be contained in, be in.*
infandus, -a, -um, *unspeakable, shocking.*
infectus, -a, -um, *unaccomplished.*
infelix, -cis, *unlucky.*
inferi, -orum, m. pl. *the dead, underworld.*
inferre, -tuli, -latum, *bring upon*; (passive) *rush upon.*
infestus, -a, -um, *hostile.*
infirmus, -a, -um, *lowest.*
informis, -e, *ugly.*
infundere, -fudi, -fusum, *pour upon.*
ingens, -tis, *huge.*
ingredi, -gressus, *approach.*
in icere, -ieci, -iectum, *throw in, on.*
inimicus, -a, -um, *enemy.*
inire, -ii, -itum, *enter.*
initium, -i, n. *beginning.*
iniuria, -ae, f. *injury, wrong.*
innocens, -ntis, *innocent.*
inops, -is, *poor, needy.*
inquam, *I say.*
insanire, *be mad.*
insanus, -a, -um, *mad.*
inscribere, -scripsi, -scriptum, *write.*
inscriptus, -a, -um, *inscribed.*
insidiae, -arum, f. pl. *ambush, trap.*
insilire, -ui, *spring upon.*
instare, -stiti, -stitum, *press close on.*
instituere, -ui, -utum, *arrange, begin, resolve.*
insula, -ae, f. *island, tene-ment.*
integer, -gra, -grum, *untouched*; **de integro**, *anew.*
intellegere, -lexi, -lectum, *understand.*
intentus, -a, -um, *eager, concentrating.*

- inter** (+ acc.), *between, among.*
intercipere, -cepi, -ceptum, *intercept, cut off.*
interea, *meanwhile.*
interficere, -feci, -fectum, *kill.*
interim, *meantime.*
interrogare, *question.*
intrare, *enter.*
intrepidus, -a, -um, *fearless.*
introductus, -a, -um, *brought in.*
inutilis, -e, *useless.*
invenire, -veni, -ventum, *come upon, find.*
invidēre (+ dat.), *envy.*
invidia, -ae, f. *envy.*
invisus, -a, -um, *hated.*
iocus, -i, m. *joke.*
ipse, -a, -um, *self.*
ira, -ae, f. *anger.*
iratus, -a, -um, *angry.*
ire, ii, itum, *go.*
irruere, -rui, *rush in, on.*
is, ea, id, *that; he, she, it.*
iste, -a, -ud, *that.*
ita, *thus, so.*
itaque, *and so.*
item, *likewise.*
iter, itineris, n. *journey.*
iterum, *a second time.*
iubēre, iussi, iussum, *order, bid.*
iudex, -icis, m. *judge.*
iucundus, -a, -um, *pleasant.*
iugulare, *cut the throat.*
iugum, -i, n. *yoke, ridge.*
Iugurtha, -ae, m. *Jugurtha.*
Iulius, -i, m. *Julius.*
iurare, *swear.*
iusiurandum, iuris, iurandi, n. *oath.*
iussu, *by order.*
iussum, -i, n. *command.*
iustus, -a, -um, *just, right, proper.*
iuvare, iuvi, iutum, *help.*
iuxta (+ acc.), *near.*
labor, -is, m. *hard work, labour.*
laborare, *be distressed, work hard.*
labrum, -i, n. *lip.*
lacerna, -ae, f. *cloak.*
lacertus, -i, m. *shoulder.*
laccessere, -ivi, -itum, *provoke, challenge.*
lacrima, -ae, f. *tear.*
lacus, -us, m. *lake.*
laetus, -a, -um, *glad.*
laevus, -a, -um, *left.*
laneus, -a, -um, *woollen.*
languor, -is, m. *faintness.*
lanista, -ae, m. *trainer.*
lanius, -i, m. *butcher.*
lapidida, -ae, m. *mason.*
lapis, -dis, m. *stone.*
lassitudo, -inis, f. *weariness.*
Latinus, -a, -um, *Latin.*
latrare, *bark.*
latratus, -us, m. *barking.*
latus, -a, -um, *broad.*
latus, -eris, n. *side, flank.*
laus, -dis, f. *praise.*
lautus, -a, -um, *elegant, splendid.*
leaena, -ae, f. *lioness.*
lectica, -ae, f. *litter.*
lector, -is, m. *reader.*
legare, *appoint.*
legatus, -i, m. *ambassador.*

- legere, legi, lectum, *pick, choose, read.*
 legio, -nis, f. *regiment, legion.*
 lente, *slowly.*
 leo, -nis, m. *lion.*
 levare, *lift.*
 levis, -e, *light, trivial.*
 lex, legis, f. *law.*
 libellus, -i, m. *note-book, pamphlet.*
 libenter, *gladly.*
 liber, -bri, m. *book.*
 liber, -era, -erum, *free.*
 liberare, *set free.*
 liberi, -orum, m. pl. *children.*
 libertus, -i, m. *freedman.*
 licēre, -uit, *it is allowed.*
 limen, -inis, n. *threshold.*
 lingua, -ae, f. *tongue.*
 littera, -ae, f. *letter (of alphabet); plur. letter, literature.*
 lividus, -a, -um, *livid, leaden.*
 Livius, -i, m. *Livy.*
 locuples, -etis, *wealthy.*
 locus, -i, m. *place.*
 Londinium, -i, n. *London.*
 longe, *far.*
 longus, -a, -um, *long.*
 loquax, -cis, *talkative.*
 loqui, locutus, *talk, speak.*
 lorum, -i, n. *thong.*
 lucerna, -ae, f. *lamp.*
 lucrum, -i, n. *gain.*
 lucus, -i, m. *grove.*
 ludus, -i, m. *game, school.*
 lumen, -inis, n. *light.*
 luna, -ae, f. *moon.*
 lupus, -i, m. *wolf.*
 lusus, -us, m. *play.*
 lux, -cis, f. *light.*
 luxuria, -ae, f. *luxury.*
 madidus, -a, -um, *wet.*
 magis, *more.*
 magister, -tri, m. *master.*
 magnificentia, -ae, f. *magnificence.*
 magnitudo, -inis, f. *size.*
 magnopere, *greatly.*
 maiestas, -tatis, f. *majesty.*
 male, *evilly.*
 maledictum, -i, n. *curse.*
 malignus, -a, -um, *mischievous, spiteful.*
 malle, malui, *prefer.*
 malus, -a, -um, *bad, evil.*
 mandatum, -i, n. *command, behest.*
 mane, *in the morning.*
 manēre, mansi, mansum, *remain, await.*
 manica, -ae, f. *sleeve.*
 manifestus, -a, -um, *clear, obvious.*
 mansuetudo, -inis, f. *gentleness.*
 manus, -us, f. *hand, band.*
 Marcus, -i, m. *Marcus.*
 mare, -is, n. *sea.*
 margo, -inis, c. *edge, margin.*
 maritus, -i, m. *husband.*
 Marius, -i, m. *Marius.*
 marmoreus, -a, -um, *of marble.*
 maxime, *most, much.*
 maximus, -a, -um, *very big.*
 meditari, *muse over.*
 medius, -a, -um, *middle of.*
 mel, mellis, n. *honey.*

- melius**, *better*.
membra, -orum, n. pl. *limbs*.
meminisse, *remember*.
memorare, *mention*.
mens, -tis, f. *mind*.
mentio, -nis, f. *mention*.
mentiri, *tell lies*.
mentum, -i, n. *chin*.
mercator, -is, m. *merchant*.
merēre, *deserve, earn*.
merito, *deservedly*.
metuere, -ui, *fear*.
metus, -us, m. *fear*.
meus, -a, -um, *my*.
miles, -itis, m. *soldier*.
militaris, -e, *military*.
militiae, *in the wars*.
mille, *thousand*; m. **pas-**
sus, *a mile*.
minae, -arum, f. pl. *threats*.
minari, *threaten*.
minax, -cis, *threatening*.
minister, -tri, m. *servant*.
ministrare, *serve*.
minus, *less*.
mirari, *wonder, admire*.
mirus, -a, -um, *wonderful*.
miser, -era, -erum, *miser-*
able, wretched.
misericordia, -ae, f. *pity*.
Mithridates, -is, m. *Mith-*
ridates.
mittere, misi, missum,
send.
modestus, -a, -um, *modest,*
respectful.
modus, -i, m. *way*.
moenia, -ium, n. pl. *walls*
(of a town).
molestus, -a, -um, *tire-*
some; **moleste ferre**, *be*
annoyed at.
mollis, -e, *soft*.
molliter, *softly, pleasantly*.
mons, -tis, m. *mountain*.
monstrare, *show*.
monstrum, -i, n. *marvel-*
lous thing, portent.
monumentum, -i, n.
monument.
mora, -ae, f. *delay*.
mors, -tis, f. *death*.
mortuus, -a, -um, *dead*.
mos, -ris, m. *custom*; **mores**, *character*.
movēre, movi, motum,
move, excite.
mox, *soon*.
mucro, -nis, m. *sword,*
blade.
mulier, -is, f. *woman*.
multitudo, -inis, f. *crowd*.
multus, -a, -um, *much*.
mulus, -i, m. *mule*.
munire, *fortify, construct*.
murmur, -is, n. *murmur*.
murus, -i, m. *wall*.
mus, -muris, c. *mouse*.
mutare, *change*.

nam, *namque, for*.
nares, -ium, f. pl. *nostrils*.
narrare, *tell, relate*.
nasci, natus, *be born*.
natura, -ae, f. *nature*.
natus, -us, m. *birth*.
navigare, *sail*.
-ne, *is it true that?* (intro-
ducing some questions).
ne . . . quidem, *not . . .*
even.
nec, *and not, nor*; **nec**
. . . nec, neither . . .
nor.
necare, *kill*.

- necessarius**, -a, -um, *necessary*.
necesse, *necessary*.
nefarius, -a, -um, *villainous*.
nemo (nemin-), *nobody*.
nemus, -oris, n. *grove*.
nepos, -tis, m. *grandson*.
Nero, -nis, m. *Nero*.
nescire, *not know*.
nihil, n. *nothing*; (adverbially) *not at all*.
nisi, *unless, except*.
niti, nisus, *strive*.
nobilis, -e, *well-known, noble*.
nocēre (+ dat.), *harm*.
nolle, nolui, *be unwilling*.
nomen, -inis, n. *name*.
nondum, *not yet*.
nonne?, *is it not that?*
nonnullus, -a, -um, *some*; pl. *several*.
nonnunquam, *sometimes*.
noster, -tra, -trum, *our*.
notus, -a, -um, *well-known*.
novus, -a, -um, *new, strange*.
nox, -ctis, f. *night*.
nubere, nupsi, nuptum (+ dat.), *marry*.
nubes, -is, f. *cloud*.
nubila, -orum, n. pl. *clouds*.
nudus, -a, -um, *bare*.
nullus, -a, -um, *no*; **nullo modo**, *in no way*.
num?, *can it really be that?*
numerare, *count, pay out*.
numerus, -i, m. *number*.
Numantia, -ae, f. *Numantia*.
nunc, *now*.
nuntiare, *announce*.
nuntius, -i, m. *message, messenger*.
nuper, *lately, just now*.
nutrire, *rear, bring up*.
O, o.
O!, *oh!*
ob (+ acc.), *on account of*.
obdormiscere, -ivi, *fall asleep*.
oblivio, -nis, f. *forgetfulness*.
oblivisci, oblitus, *forget*.
obscurare, *darken*.
obscurus, -a, -um, *dark, obscure*.
obsecrare, *beseech*.
obsidēre, -sedi, -sessum, *besiege*.
obstringere, -strinxi, -strictum, *bind*.
obvius, -a, -um, *in the way of*.
occidere, -cidi, -cisum, *kill*.
oculus, -i, m. *eye*.
odisse, *hate*.
odium, -i, n. *hatred*; **odio esse**, *be hated*.
odor, -is, m. *smell*.
offendere, -fendi, -fensum, *offend*.
olim, *once, at some time*.
omittere, -misi, -missum, *leave out, omit*.
omnino, *altogether*.
omnipotens, -ntis, *all-powerful*.
omnis, -e, *all*.
opacus, -a, -um, *dark, shady*.
opem, -is, f. *help*; **summa ope**, *with all one's might*.
opera, -ae, f. *assistance*.

- opinari**, *imagine, suppose.*
oportēre, -uit (impers.), *it behoves.*
oppidum, -i, n. *town.*
opponere, -posui, -positum, *put in the way of.*
opprimere, -pressi, -pressum, *crush, overwhelm.*
optimus, -a, -um, *best, very good.*
opus, -eris, n. *work; (+ abl.), need; opera, military works.*
ora, -ae, f. *shore.*
oraculum, -i, n. *oracle.*
oratio, -nis, f. *speech.*
orator, -is, m. *orator.*
Orbilius, -i, m. *Orbilius.*
orbis, -is, m. *circle, wheel, world.*
ornare, *decorate, fit out.*
os, oris, n. *mouth, face.*
ostendere, -di, -tum, *show.*
ostium, -i, n. *mouth, entrance.*
otiosus, -a, -um, *idle.*
otium, -i, n. *leisure.*
ovum, -i, n. *egg.*
- paene**, *almost.*
paenula, -ae, f. *cloak.*
Palatinus, -a, -um, *Palatine.*
palatium, -i, n. *palace.*
pallidus, -a, -um, *pale.*
pallium, -i, n. *cloak.*
palma, -ae, f. *palm.*
Pandora, -ae, f. *Pandora.*
panis, -is, m. *bread.*
par, paris, *equal, like.*
parare, *prepare.*
parcere, peperci, *spare.*
parcus, -a, -um, *mean.*
- parens**, -ntis, c. *parent.*
parēre (+ dat.), *obey.*
paries, -etis, m. *wall.*
pariter, *in like manner, together.*
pars, -tis, f. *part.*
Parthus, -a, -um, *Parthian.*
parum, *not enough.*
parvus, -a, -um, *little, small.*
passim, *everywhere.*
passus, -us, m. *pace.*
pastor, -is, m. *shepherd.*
patēre, *be open.*
pati, passus, *suffer.*
patientia, -ae, f. *patience, endurance.*
pauci, -ae, -a, *few.*
paulatim, *little by little.*
paulum, *a little.*
Paulus, -i, m. *Paul.*
pauper, pauperis, *poor.*
pavidus, -a, -um, *trembling.*
pavor, -is, m. *panic.*
pax, pacis, f. *peace.*
pecunia, -ae, f. *money.*
pecus, -dis, f. *cattle.*
pendere, pependi, pensum, *hang.*
per (+ acc.), *through, along.*
peragere, -egi, -actum, *accomplish.*
percipere, -cepi, -ceptum, *observe, perceive.*
perdere, -didi, -ditum, *lose, waste, ruin.*
perennis, -e, *everlasting.*
pererrare, *wander through.*
perficere, -feci, -fectum, *carry out, accomplish.*
perfidia, -ae, f. *treachery.*
perfundere, -fudi, -fusum, *pour forth.*

- pergere**, perrexi, perrec-
tum, *proceed*.
periculum, -i, n. *danger*.
perire, -ii, *perish*.
peritus, -a, -um, *skilled*.
perligere, -legi, -lectum,
read through.
permagnus, -a, -um, *very*
big.
permultus, -a, -um, *very*
much.
perpauci, -ae, -a, *very few*.
perpetuus, -a, -um, *ever-*
lasting.
persuadēre, -suasi, -sua-
sum (+ dat.), *persuade*.
perturbare, *disturb*.
pervenire, -veni, -ventum,
arrive.
pes, pedis, m. *foot*.
pestis, -is, f. *plague*.
petere, petivi, petitum,
seek, make for.
placare, *appease*.
placēre (+ dat.), *please*.
plaudere, plausi, plausum,
applaud.
plenus, -a, -um, *full*.
plerumque, *generally,*
mostly.
plurimus, -a, -um, *very*
much.
plus, pluris, *more*.
poculum, -i, n. *cup*.
poena, -ae, f. *penalty* ;
poenas dare, *to pay the*
penalty.
poeta, -ae, m. *poet*.
pollex, -icis, m. *thumb*.
Polyclitus, -i, m. *Poly-*
clitus.
Pompeius, -i, m. *Pompeius*.
pondus, -eris, n. *weight*.
ponere, posui, positum,
place.
Ponticus, -a, -um, *Pontic*.
popina, -ae, f. *cookshop*.
populus, -i, m. *people*.
Porcius, -i, m. *Porcius*.
porta, -ae, f. *gate*.
portare, *carry*.
portentum, -i, n. *portent*.
miracle.
portitor, -is, m. *ferryman*.
portus, -us, m. *harbour*.
poscere, poposci, *demand*.
posse, potui, *be able*.
post (+ acc.), *after*.
postea, *afterwards*.
posterus, -a, -um, *later*.
posthac, *afterwards*.
postquam, *when, after*.
postridie, *on the next day*.
postulare, *demand*.
potabilis, -e, *drinkable*.
potestas, -tatis, f. *power*.
potiri (+ abl.), *get posses-*
sion of.
potius, *rather*.
praebēre, *offer, show*.
praecipuus, -a, -um,
special.
praeclarus, -a, -um,
famous.
praeco, -onis, m. *herald,*
crier.
praeda, -ae, f. *booty, prize*.
praedicere, -dixi, -dictum,
prophecy.
praedictum, -i, n. *pre-*
diction.
praeesse, -fui (+ dat.), *be in*
charge of.
praemium, -i, n. *reward*.
praeposterus, -a, -um,
back to front, absurd.

- praesens**, -ntis, *present*.
praestringere, -strinxi, -strictum, *dazzle*.
praeter (+ acc.), *beyond*.
praeterire, -ii, *go past*.
praetermittere, -misi, -missum, *pass over*.
praetextus, -a, -um, *striped*.
prandium, -i, n. *dinner*.
pratium, -i, n. *meadow*.
pravus, -a, -um, *wrong, wicked*.
precari, *pray*.
precem, -is, f. *prayer*.
premere, pressi, pressum, *press, oppress*.
prensare, *grasp*.
pretiosus, -a, -um, *expensive*.
pretium, -i, n. *price*.
primo, *at first*.
primus, -a, -um, *first*.
princeps, -ipis, m. *chief, first, emperor*.
principatus, -us, m. *imperial power*.
prius, *earlier, before, first*.
privatus, -a, -um, *private, as an ordinary citizen*.
pro (+ abl.), *on behalf of, instead of*.
probare, *prove, approve*.
procax, -cis, *unrestrained, wanton, impudent*.
procedere, -cessi, -cessum, *advance*.
procul, *in the distance, far off*.
procurrere, -cucurri, -cursum, *run forward*.
prodere, -didi, -ditum, *betray*.
proditor, -is, m. *traitor*.
producere, -duxi, -ductum, *lead, bring forward*.
proelium, -i, n. *battle*.
profecto, *of course*.
proficere, -feci, -fectum, *advance, progress*.
proficisci, -fectus, *set out*.
profundus, -a, -um, *deep*.
programma, -atis, n. *notice*.
progredi, -gressus, *advance*.
promissus, -a, -um, *allowed to grow long*.
promptu(in), *in readiness, at hand*.
pronuntiare, *proclaim*.
pronus, -a, -um, *on the face*.
prope (+ acc.), *near*.
propellere, -puli, -pulsum, *push forward*.
propius, *nearer*.
proponere, -posui, -positum, *put forward, propose*.
propter (+ acc.), *on account of*.
prorsus, *absolutely*.
proruere, -rui, *rush forward*.
prosilire, -silui, *leap forward*.
prosper, -era, -erum, *prosperous*.
prospicere, -spexi, -spec-tum, *look forward, ahead*.
prosternere, -stravi, -stratum, *lay low, prostrate*.
proturbare, *cast down*.
provenire, -veni, -ventum, *come forth, proceed, arise*.

- provincia, -ae, f. *province*.
 proximus, -a, -um, *nearest, next*.
 prudentia, -ae, f. *practical wisdom*.
 publicus, -a, -um, *public*.
 pudor, -is, m. *shame*.
 pugio, -onis, m. *dagger*.
 pugna, -ae, f. *battle*.
 pugnare, *fight*.
 pulcher, -chra, -chrum, *beautiful*.
 pulsare, *beat, knock*.
 pulvinar, -is, n. *cushion*.
 punctum, -i, n. *point, instant*.
 Punicus, -a, -um, *Carthaginian, Punic*.
 punire, *punish*.
 purpureus, -a, -um, *purple*.
 putare, *think, suppose*.
 Pythia, -ae, f. *the Pythian*.
 qua, *where*.
 quaerere, quaesivi, quaesitum, *try to get, ask*.
 quaeso, *I beg, pray*.
 qualis, -e, *of what kind*.
 quam, *than*.
 quamobrem, *wherefore*.
 quamvis, *although*.
 quando?, *when?*
 quanquam, *although*.
 quare, *wherefore, why*.
 quasi, *as if*.
 -que, *and*.
 queri, questus, *complain*.
 qui, quae, quod, *who, which*.
 quia, *because*.
 quidam, quaedam, quoddam, *a certain*.
 quidem, *indeed*.
 quies, -tis, f. *rest, quiet*.
 quietus, -a, -um, *quiet*.
 quinquaginta, *fifty*.
 Quintus, -i, m. *Quintus*.
 quippe, *indeed, since indeed*.
 Quirites, -ium, m. pl. *citizens*.
 quo, *whither*.
 quoad, *as long as, until*.
 quod, *because*.
 quondam, *once upon a time*.
 quoniam, *since*.
 quoque, *also*.
 quoties, *how often*.
 quousque, *how long*.
 radius, -i, m. *spoke, ray*.
 raeda, -ae, f. *carriage*.
 ramus, -i, m. *branch*.
 rapere, rapui, raptum, *snatch*.
 rapidus, -a, -um, *speedy*.
 ratio, -onis, f. *reckoning, method*.
 recensere, -ui, -censum, *examine, survey*.
 recipere, -cepi, -ceptum, *get back; se r., retreat*.
 recitare, *read out*.
 recte, *correctly*.
 rectus, -a, -um, *straight*.
 recubare, -cubui, -cubitum, *lie down*.
 reddere, -didi, -ditum, *give back, (with adj.) render, make*.
 redigere, -egi, -actum, *reduce*.
 redire, -ii, -itum, *return, go back*.
 reditus, -us, m. *return*.
 reducere, -duxi, -ductum, *bring back*.

- referre**, rettuli, relatum, *carry back, report, refer.*
regina, -ae, f. *queen.*
regio, -onis, f. *district.*
regnum, -i, n. *kingdom.*
regredi, -gressus, *go back.*
Regulus, -i, m. *Regulus.*
religare, *tie up.*
relinquere, -liqui, -lictum, *leave (behind).*
reliquus, -a, -um, *remaining, the rest of.*
renuntiare, *report.*
repellere, reppuli, repulsum, *drive away.*
repentinus, -a, -um, *sudden.*
reperire, repperi, reperitum, *discover, find.*
reportare, *carry back, off.*
reputare, *think over.*
requirere, -quisivi, -quisitum, *search for.*
res, rei, f. *thing, affair, business.*
resistere, restiti (+ dat.), *resist.*
respirare, *take breath.*
respondere, -spondi, -sponsum, *answer.*
responsum, -i, n. *answer.*
respublica, reipublicae, *republic, state.*
resurgere, -surrexi, -surrectum, *rise again.*
rete, -is, n. *net.*
retiarius, -i, m. *net-man.*
retinere, *hold in, keep, check.*
retro, *backwards, back.*
reus, -i, m. *defendant on trial.*
revenire, -veni, -ventum, *come back.*
reverentia, -ae, f. *reverence.*
revertere, -verti, -versum, *turn back.*
revocare, *recall.*
rex, regis, m. *king.*
Rhadamanthus, -i, m. *Rhadamanthus.*
ridere, risi, risum, *laugh, smile.*
ridiculus, -a, -um, *ridiculous.*
ripa, -ae, f. *bank.*
risus, -us, m. *laugh.*
rivulus, -i, m. *brook.*
rivus, -i, m. *stream.*
rixa, -ae, f. *brawl, riot.*
rogare, *ask.*
Roma, -ae, f. *Rome.*
Romanus, -a, -um, *Roman.*
rota, -ae, f. *wheel.*
rotundus, -a, -um, *round.*
rubicundus, -a, -um, *ruddy.*
ruere, rui, ruitum, *rush, fall.*
rumpere, rupi, ruptum, *break, split.*
rupes, -is, f. *crag.*
rursus, *again.*
rus, ruris, n. *country, countryside.*
rusticus, -a, -um, *of the country, rustic.*
sacerdos, -otis, c. *priest, priestess.*
sacra, -orum, n. pl. *sacrifices.*
sacrificare, *sacrifice.*
saeculum, -i, n. *century, age.*

- saepe**, *often*.
saevitia, -ae, f. *cruelty*.
saevus, -a, -um, *fierce, savage*.
saltare, *dance*.
saltem, *at least*.
salus, -utis, f. *safety*.
salve!, *hail!*
salvus, -a, -um, *unharmed*.
Samnites, -ium, m. pl. *Samnites*.
sanguis, -inis, m. *blood*.
sanus, -a, -um, *sound*.
sapiens, -ntis, *wise*.
sapientia, -ae, f. *wisdom*.
satis, *enough*.
saxum, -i, n. *stone*.
scaenicus, -a, -um, *theatrical*.
sceleratus, -a, -um, *villainous*.
scelestus, -a, -um, *criminal*.
scelus, -eris, n. *crime*.
scientia, -ae, f. *knowledge*.
scilicet, *to be sure, indeed*.
Scipio, -onis, m. *Scipio*.
scire, *know*.
scribere, scripsi, scriptum, *write*.
scriptum, -i, n. *writing*.
se, *himself, herself, itself*.
secundus, -a, -um, *following, second, favourable*.
secutor, -is, m. *pursuer*.
sed, *but*.
sedare, *settle*.
sedere, sedi, sessum, *sit*.
sedes, -is, f. *seat*.
sella, -ae, f. *seat, chair*.
semel, *on one occasion, once*;
semel atque iterum, *repeatedly*.
sempiternus, -a, -um, *eternal*.
senator, -is, m. *senator*.
Seneca, -ae, m. *Seneca*.
senex, senis, m. *old man*.
sententia, -ae, f. *opinion*.
sentire, sensi, sensum, *feel, perceive, think*.
septem, *seven*.
sepulchrum, -i, n. *tomb*.
sequi, secutus, *follow*.
serenus, -a, -um, *calm, untroubled*.
sermo, -onis, m. *conversation*.
sero, *late*.
servare, *keep, save*.
servus, -i, m. *slave*.
severus, -a, -um, *stern*.
sex, *six*.
sexaginta, *sixty*.
si, *if*.
Sibylla, -ae, f. *Sibyl*.
sic, *thus*.
sicarius, -i, m. *assassin*.
sicut, *just as*.
significare, *mean, indicate*.
signum, -i, n. *sign, standard*.
silentium, -i, n. *silence*.
silere, *be silent*.
silva, -ae, f. *wood*.
similis, -e, *like (+ dat.)*.
simul, *at the same time*.
simul ac (atque), *as soon as*.
simulare, *pretend*.
sine (+ abl.), *without*.
sinister, -tra, -trum, *left-hand*.
sinus, -us, m. *fold, bay, pocket*.
sistere, steti, *stop*.

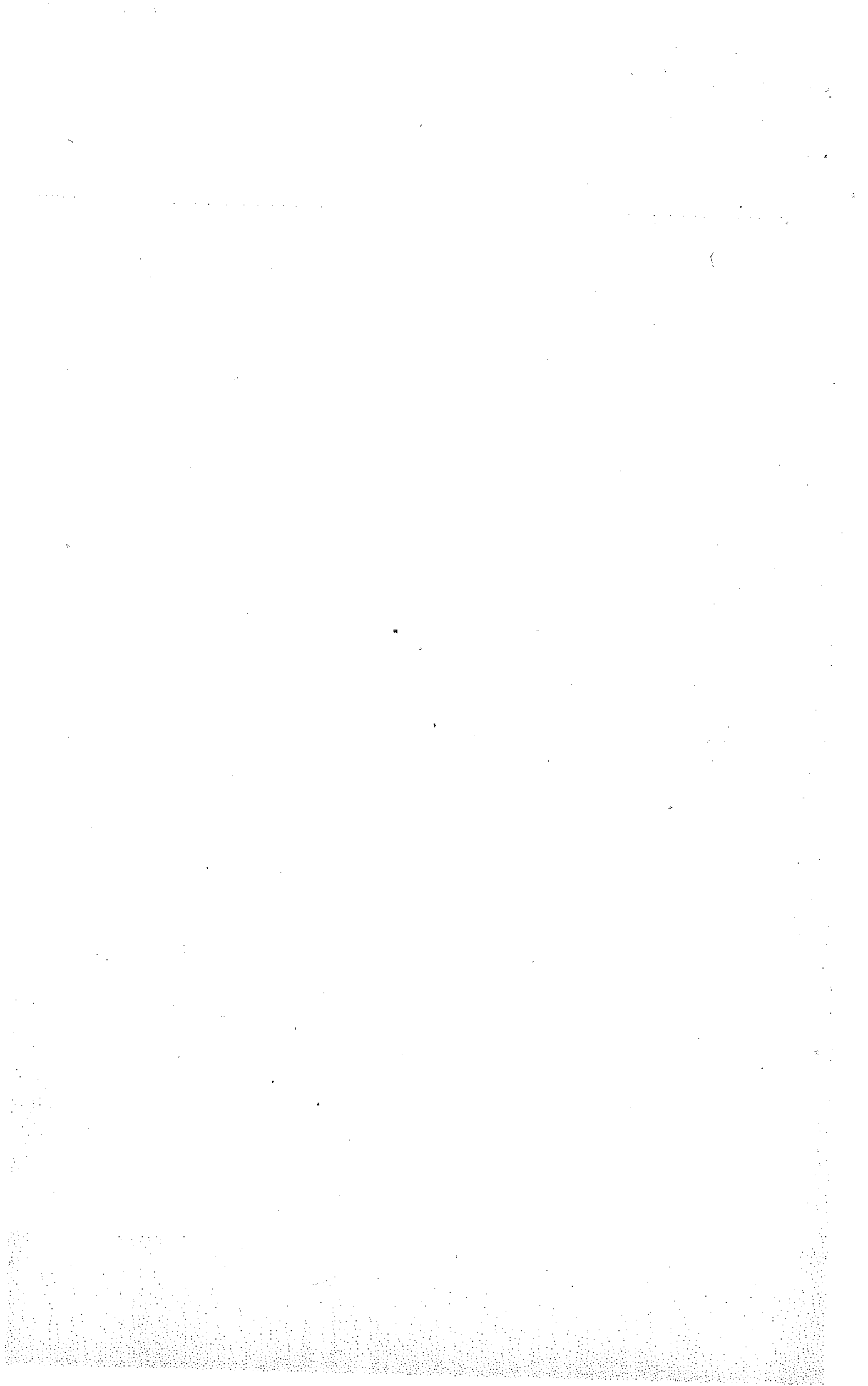
- sitire**, *be thirsty*; **sitiens**,
 -ntis, *thirsty*.
sitis, -is, f. *thirst*.
socius, -i, m. *ally*.
sol, -is, m. *sun*.
solēre, solitus, *be accus-*
tomed.
solitudo, -inis, f. *wilder-*
ness.
solitus, -a, -um, *usual*.
solium, -i, n. *floor*.
sollicitare, *make anxious*.
solum, -i, n. *earth*.
solus, -a, -um, *alone*; **solum**, *only*.
solvi, -vi, -utum, *loose*,
pay.
somnium, -i, n. *dream*.
somnus, -i, m. *sleep*.
sonitus, -us, m. *sound*.
sonus, -i, m. *sound*.
sopor, -is, m. *slumber*.
sordidus, -a, -um, *dirty*,
mean.
sors, -tis, f. *lot, oracle*.
spargere, sparsi, -sum, *scatter*.
spectare, *watch, look out*.
spectator, -is, m. *specta-*
tor.
specus, -us, m. *cave*.
spelunca, -ae, f. *cave*.
spes, -ei, f. *hope*.
splendidus, -a, -um, *brill-*
iant, magnificent.
sponte sua, *of one's own*
free will.
squalidus, -a, -um, *foul*,
filthy.
st!, *hush!*
stare, steti, statum, *stand*.
statim, *at once*.
statio, -onis, f. *outpost*.
stella, -ae, f. *star*.
sternere, stravi, stratum,
lay low, strew.
stertere, -ui, *snore*.
stilus, -i, m. *pen*.
stimulus, -i, m. *goad*.
stirps, -is, f. *stem, trunk,*
stock.
strages, -is, f. *overthrow,*
confusion.
stragulum, -i, n. *quilt,*
covering.
stringere, strinxi, stric-
 tum, *press tight, unsheathe*
(sword).
studēre, *be keen on, study*.
studium, -i, n. *eagerness,*
study.
stultitia, -ae, f. *stupidity*.
stultus, -a, -um, *stupid*.
stupefactus, -a, -um,
amazed.
suavis, -e, *pleasant*.
sub (+ abl.), *under*.
subito, *suddenly*.
sublevare, *lift up*.
subridēre, -risi, *smile*.
subscriptio, -nis, f. *signa-*
ture.
subvenire, -veni, -ventum,
 (+ dat.), *help*.
Sulla, -ae, m. *Sulla*.
sumere, sumpsi, sumptum,
take (up).
summus, -a, -um, *highest,*
top of, extreme.
superare, *surpass, over-*
come.
superatus, -a, -um, *de-*
feated.
superbus, -a, -um, *proud*.
superstitio, -onis, f. *super-*
stition.

- supinus**, -a, -um, *on one's back*.
supplicium, -i, n. *punishment*.
supra (+ acc.), *above*.
surgere, surrexi, surrectum, *rise*.
surripere, -ripui, -reptum, *steal away*.
suspicari, *suspect*.
suspicere, -pexi, -pectum, *look up at, suspect*.
sustentare, *uphold*.
sustinere, -ui, -tentum, *sustain, endure, uphold*.
suus, -a, -um, *his, her, its, their (own)*.
Syrius, -a, -um, *Syrian*.
- taberna**, -ae, f. *inn*.
tabernarius, -i, m. *inn-keeper*.
tabula, -ae, f. *tablet, picture*.
tacere, *be silent*.
tacitus, -a, um, *silent*.
taeter, -tra, -trum, *hideous*.
talis, -e, *such*.
talus, -i, m. *ankle, heel*.
tam, *so*.
tamen, *still, yet*.
tandem, *at length*.
tantum, *so much, only*.
tardus, -a, -um, *slow*; **tarde**, *slowly*.
tegere, texi, tectum, *cover*.
tegmen, -inis, n. *covering*.
Teiresias, -ae, m. *Teiresias*.
temere, *at random, rashly*.
temperare, *restrain*.
temptare, *attempt, make trial of, test*.
- tempus**, -oris, n. *time*.
temulentus, -a, -um, *drunk*.
tenax, -cis, *gripping*.
tendere, tetendi, tentum, *stretch, strain, shoot*.
tenebrae, -arum, f. pl. *darkness, shadows*.
tener, -era, -erum, *tender*.
tenere, -ui, tentum, *hold*.
terere, trivi, tritum, *wear away, rub*.
terra, -ae, f. *land*.
terrere, *frighten*.
terribilis, -e, *terrible*.
territus, -a, -um, *frightened*.
Teutones, -um, m. pl. *Teutones*.
testa, -ae, f. *tile, pot*.
tibia, -ae, f. *flute*.
timere, *be afraid*.
timidus, -a, -um, *timid*.
timor, -is, m. *fear*.
titubare, *stagger, falter*.
titulus, -i, m. *inscription, label, notice*.
Tityrus, -i, m. *Tityrus*.
toga, -ae, f. *toga*.
tomaculum, -i, n. *sausage*.
tollere, sustuli, sublatum, *raise, destroy*.
tonsor, -is, *barber*.
Torquatus, -i, m. *Torquatus*.
torrere, -ui, tostum, *scorch*.
torvus, -a, -um, *grim*.
tot, *so many*.
totus, -a, -um, *whole of*.
tradere, -didi, -ditum, *hand over, down*.
traducere, -duxi, -ductum, *bring across*.

- trahere, traxi, tractum, *drag*.
 trames, -itis, m. *path*.
 trans (+ acc.), *across*.
 tremere, tremui, *tremble*.
 trepidus, -a, -um, *trembling*.
 triformis, -e, *threefold*.
 tristis, -e, *sad, serious*.
 tristitia, -ae, f. *sadness*.
 tu, *you*.
 tuēri, tuitus, *look at, protect*.
 Tullianum, -i, n. *Tullianum*.
 Tullius, -i, m. *Tullius*.
 tum, *then*.
 tumulus, -i, m. *hillock*.
 tundere, tutudi, tusum, *bruise, buffet*.
 tunica, -ae, f. *tunic*.
 turba, -ae, f. *crowd*.
 turbare, *confuse*.
 turpis, -e, *shameful*.
 tutor, -is, m. *tutor*.
 tutus, -a, -um, *safe*.
 tuus, -a, -um, *your*.
 tyrannus, -i, m. *tyrant*.
- ubi, *when, where*.
 ullus, -a, -um, *any*.
 ulterior, -is, *further*.
 ultimus, -a, -um, *last, furthest*.
 ultra (+ acc.), *beyond*.
 ulula, -ae, f. *screech-owl*.
 ululare, *howl, wail*.
 umbra, -ae, f. *shadow*.
 umerus, -i, m. *shoulder*.
 una, *together*.
 unda, -ae, f. *wave*.
 unde, *whence*.
 undique, *from all sides*.
 unicus, -a, -um, *only, sole*.
 unquam, *ever*.
 unus, -a, -um, *one*.
 urbs, -bis, f. *city*.
 usquam, *anywhere*.
 usque, *all the way*.
 usus, -us, m. *use*; (+ abl.) *need*.
 ut (+ indic.), *as, when*; (+ subjunct.) *in order that*.
 uti, usus (+ abl.), *use*.
 Utica, -ae, f. *Utica*.
 utilis, -e, *useful*.
 utrimque, *on both sides*.
 uxor, -is, f. *wife*.
- vafer, -fra, -frum, *cunning, sly*.
 vale!, *farewell!*
 valēre, *be strong*.
 vallis, -is, f. *valley*.
 vanus, -a, -um, *empty, useless*.
 vapulare, *be beaten*.
 varius, -a, -um, *various*.
 -ve, *or*.
 vecors, -dis, *mad*.
 vehementer, *violently, strongly*.
 vehere, vexi, vectum, *carry*.
 velle, volui, *wish*.
 velum, -i, n. *sail, awning*.
 velut, *just as*.
 venatio, -onis, f. *hunting*.
 vendere, -didi, -ditum, *sell*.
 venditare, *try to sell*.
 venerari, *adore*.
 venia, -ae, f. *pardon, forgiveness*.
 venire, veni, ventum, *come*.
 verberare, *beat*.
 verbum, -i, n. *word*.
 vere, *really*.
 Vergilius, -i, m. *Vergil*.

- veritas**, -tatis, f. *truth*.
vero, *indeed*.
versus, -us, m. *verse*,
line.
vertere, verti, versum,
turn.
veru, -us, n. *spit*.
verus, -a, -um, *true*.
vesper, -i, m. *evening*.
vester, -tra, -trum, *your*.
vestimentum, -i, n. *gar-*
ment.
vestire, *clothe*.
vestis, -is, f. *clothes*.
vetare, vetui, vetitum,
forbid.
vetulus, -i, m. *little old*
man, old boy.
vetustus, -a, -um, *old*.
vexare, *annoy, trouble*.
via, -ae, f. *road, way*.
viator, -is, m. *traveller*.
vibrare, *brandish*.
vicem, -is, f. *turn*; in
vicem, *in turns*.
vicinus, -a, -um, *neigh-*
bouring.
victor, -is, m. *victor*.
vicus, -i, m. *street, village*.
vidēre, vidi, visum, *see*;
 (passive) *seem*.
vigil, -is, *on the watch*.
vigilare, *keep awake*.
vincere, vici, victum, *con-*
quer.
vincire, vinxi, vinctum,
bind.
vincula, -orum, n. pl.
chains, prison.
vinum, -i, n. *wine*.
violare, *violate, spoil*.
violenter, *violently*.
vir, -i, m. *man*.
vires, -ium, f. pl. *strength*.
virga, -ae, f. *stick, rod*.
virgo, -inis, f. *maiden*.
virgulta, -orum, n. pl.
thickets, shrubbery.
virtus, -tutis, f. *manliness,*
courage.
vis, f. (irreg.), *force*.
visere, visi, *visit, see*.
visum, -i, n. *thing seen, vision*.
visus, -us, m. *look, appear-*
ance, sight.
vita, -ae, f. *life*.
vitare, *avoid*.
vitium, -i, n. *fault, vice*.
vivere, vixi, victum, *live*.
vivus, -a, -um, *alive*.
vix, *scarcely, with difficulty*.
vocare, *call*.
voluptas, -tatis, f. *pleasure*.
volvere, volvi, volutum,
roll, turn over.
vox, vocis, f. *voice*.
vulgus, -i, n. *crowd, common*
people.
vulnus, -eris, n. *wound*.
vultus, -us, m. *face*.





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